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ARBITRATION FOR DISPUTE BETWEEN TZECHS AND POLES

King Albert Will Be Asked to
Adjudicate in Grave Crisis—
British Premier's Russian Pol-
icy Is Criticized in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The King of the Belgians will, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, be asked to arbitrate the difference between Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia. The French Government has suggested his name to the other allied countries, and although no response has yet been received, acceptance of this suggestion by the parties chiefly interested, and by other powers is not believed to be in doubt. This of course means that the plebiscite, over which there has been so much dispute and which threatened to lead to war, will by common accord be abandoned.

Not only with regard to Tzechen, but for Spitz and Orawa, the method of arbitration is accepted in general and the Belgian King is taken to fulfill the condition of a personage who enjoys exceptional authority in Europe.

Less unanimity is found in the matter of the British negotiations with representatives of Soviet Russia. Violent articles appear in the French press against the present British policy in respect of the Bolsheviks. A typical example is the comment that, although France is disposed to make the largest concessions to the exigencies of the alliance, France cannot follow Mr. Lloyd George wherever he pleases to conduct her. The moment must come when it is necessary to have courage to declare, "we will go no farther." That hour is thought to have come.

The fact that the British Premier is not supported unanimously by the country is employed in the strongest possible way as an argument against his policy. He envelops his negotiations with Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik trade delegate, it is said, with ingenious paradoxes, but, though he boasts of having traded with the "criminal Turk and with the Tzar, and even with cannibals," the French press asserts that the Bolsheviks have surpassed them in all in horror, and that it is impossible to allow Europe to be contaminated with this barbarism.

Mr. Lloyd George is accused of sacrificing Poland, which is a friend of France, to Nicholas Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. He is asked how he proposes to render the French people the 17,000,000 francs, which have been placed in Russian loans. All kinds of journals agree that France must "refuse to be duped."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that there is a movement in official circles toward taking part in the London negotiations, and that other instructions have been, or are about to be, sent to the French representatives. If France remains entirely outside the negotiations, she will obviously be unable to defend her interests, and is in danger of further political isolation. This is well seen by diplomats, but, in view of the practically unanimous outcry of the French press, Alexander Millerand, the Premier, is placed in an exceptionally difficult situation.

Limiting German Army
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Military Council of Versailles recently discussed the strength to which any extension of the army as defined in the Peace Treaty, it might be possible to permit the special police forces, which would have something of a military character, for the purpose of maintaining order in Germany. It is regarded as certain that the Allies will reply to the note received from Germany, demanding larger forces in the sense of the recommendation of the Versailles Council. This new note from Germany, which was sent six days ago, urged the impossibility of reducing the effectiveness to 100,000 men by July 10, and requested that the present number, which is said to be 200,000, shall be maintained permanently.

The Allies at San Remo recognized that there were possibly grave disadvantages in obliging Germany to disband another 100,000, and were inclined to place the whole matter on the basis of fact. Are 100,000 men sufficient to cope with internal difficulties or not? Powerful military opinion, even in France, leaned to the view that they were not sufficient, but the political effect of consenting to any change in the Treaty had to be reckoned with.

The Allies therefore pressed Germany to fulfill her engagements, but suggested that further inquiry would be made. The new reply is expected therefore to be in the nature of a compromise, opposing an increase of the army, but permitting special police forces.

RENOUNCING ALLEGIANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—All Hawaiian-born Japanese desiring to renounce their allegiance to the Japanese Government should file the necessary papers with the local Japanese consul at least two or three months before they reach the age of 17 years, says Acting Consul-General Furuya, in a statement to the Nippon Jijo.

CHANGE IN FRENCH IMPORT REGULATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Modifications are being drawn up to the decree prohibiting importations of what are described as luxury articles in France. While the decree is considered to have been fully justified and excellent results have already followed, there were also disadvantages. Italy and Switzerland protested, and concessions were made to these two countries. Mr. Jaspard, Belgian Minister of the Interior, has now made representations to August Isaac, Minister of Commerce, and Mr. François Marsal, Minister of the Treasury, and will undoubtedly obtain satisfaction for his country.

The decree was inapplicable in respect of Italy and Switzerland on account of interior economic agreements, but what is now proposed is a radical change in the list of prohibited articles, and new measures concerning goods contracted for before the decree came into operation. America and England are expected to make representations in their turn, and little will soon be left of the decree.

GERMAN ELECTION PRODUCES CRISIS

Pan-German Press Expresses Satisfaction at Result—Moderates Are Still Powerful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—It is now clear that the elections have meant the triumph of Reaction and extreme Socialism and the defeat of the moderate elements of the nation, which found expression in the last national assembly of the Coalition Government of Democrats, Moderate Socialists and Roman Catholics, and which in turn gave Germany political stability at home and some influence abroad. Without being strong enough to form a government themselves, the extremists of the Right and Left, unless some new political combination including moderate men of all groups is formed, will impede all the work of orderly reconstruction in parliament, by continuing their agitation and unrest.

Instead of easing the political situation the new elections seem to have produced a crisis, from which the country is expected to emerge with difficulty. All the pan-German newspapers on the one hand, and the extreme Socialist organs on the other profess delight at the blow which the moderate parties have received at the polls.

On the other hand, the check which moderate parties have undoubtedly received is not as disastrous as their opponents suggest. The Moderate Socialist party, for example, will still be the strongest party in Parliament, and the Roman Catholic party strength is not reduced.

The New Reichstag

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Including the deputies from the plebiscite districts, who retain their national assembly mandates in the New Reichstag, the latter body will consist of 460 members. Latest figures show that 25,719,067 votes were polled during the elections.

Indications received from all parts of the country show, according to experts, that the Reichstag seats will be apportioned as follows among the various parties:
Majority Socialists, 110.
Centre Party, 67.
Democrats, 45.
Christian Federalists, 21.
German Nationalists, 65.
German People's Party, 61.
Independent Socialists, 80.
Communists, 2.
Bavarian Peasants, 4.
Guelphists, 5.

DRINK REFERENDUM PLANS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Instructions have been given to the Secretary of State, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, to make such preliminary arrangements as are necessary for the holding of the liquor referendum in the Province of Ontario. The Christian Science Monitor's representative learns in authoritative quarters. The precise date of the plebiscite has not yet been determined either in the case of Ontario or in the case of Alberta.

The liquor referendum in Saskatchewan will be held on Monday, October 25.

RIOTS AT GRATZ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—From many sources it is learned that serious riots have occurred at Gratz, in which six persons were killed and many wounded. The population demonstrated against the high prices of foodstuffs and the police were forced to fire upon the crowds. At Gratz, a three days' strike has been declared as a protest against the population having been without bread and flour for seven weeks, the general sympathy being with the strikers. Newspapers are not appearing and all shops, other than foodshops, are closed.

**ALBANIAN INSURGENTS
OCCUPY TWO TOWNS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRINDISI, Italy (Wednesday)—The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" states that Albanian insurgents have occupied Bestrova and Seltiza, four kilometers from Valona, and that the Italian torpedo boat Alcione bombarded the insurgents. The Italians lost several in killed and prisoners.

TURKISH PACT WITH SOVIETS PROPOSED

Nationalist Leader's Offer to
Enter Into Friendly Relations
With the Bolsheviks Has
Been Favorably Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who is at the head of the Turkish national troops, is advancing along the Black Sea. The messages assert that Kemal Pasha intends to attack Greece and is 120 miles from Constantinople. A further message states that Kemal Pasha has dispatched a letter to the Soviet Government, in which he expresses a desire to enter into relations with the Soviet Government and to participate in the general struggle against foreign imperialism.

George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in reply, states that the program of the National Assembly is wholly in accord with the problems of the Soviet Government, and the Soviet Government therefore, with the object of establishing friendly relations and a firm friendship between Turkey and Russia, is prepared to set up immediately diplomatic and consular representation.

Moscow Official Statement

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Reports that the Russian Bolshevik forces fighting on the northern Polish front have been forced to retire are confirmed in an official statement issued at Moscow yesterday and received here by wireless. The statement follows:

"Southwest of Polotsk, after fierce fighting, our troops have retired eastward to new positions, where fighting continues with the advancing enemy, who is in superior force."

"Our advance on the right bank of the Dnieper river, 43 miles north of Kiev, is developing successfully."

"In the Tarashtcha region our troops, developing their advance, occupied a number of villages from 14 to 20 miles north of the town of Tarashtcha."

"Enemy attacks in the region southwest of Beresina village have been repulsed. In the direction of Zhlobin and Mozyr an advance of Polish troops has been repulsed. In the Kaniew region our advancing troops, supported by a flotilla, occupied Rzhitsseff village."

Soviets Recover Ground

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Soviet official communiqué has been issued from Moscow, which reads:

"In the Crimea sector, after artillery preparation, the enemy started an advance along the entire front, fighting with tanks and armored cars and trains. At the beginning our troops were driven back near Perekop (at the neck of the Crimean peninsula), but, starting a counter-attack, recaptured a great part of the lost ground."

Revolution in Resht

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that during the night of June 5, a provisional government was formed in Resht, the Persian city, headed by an experienced fighting revolutionary leader, Mirza Kutubek. The revolution in Resht was warmly greeted by the local population. The British troops are hurriedly retreating to Baghdad, having abandoned Resht without fighting, as the Indian troops were opposed to fighting against revolutionaries.

A considerable part of the Indian troops is alleged to have gone over to Mirza Kutubek.

Bolshevik Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik military communiqué states that on the right bank of the Beresina river, Red troops have captured a number of positions south of Svislitch and northeast of Bobruisk.

In the Zhlobin-Mozyr direction Soviet troops continue to advance. On the left bank of the Dnieper, Soviet troops have resumed the offensive, and have regained all their positions in the Kaniew region. The troops have made further progress north of that town.

Telegraphic Connection with Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Great Northern Telegraph Company has been negotiating lately with Maxim Litvinoff over the resumption of telegraphic connection with Russia, which was broken off at the beginning of the war. The company's two cables can quickly be resumed, as only the cable between Libau and Petrograd needs replacing.

Mesopotamian Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following communiqué regarding the situation in Mesopotamia has been issued from the India Office. "There have been no further raids on the Upper Euphrates, where hostile tribes have been severely handled by our troops on escort duty and by armed cars. On the other hand, Mosul has been raided and a tram was derailed between Tekrit and Shargat. Measures have been taken to prevent recurrence. There have been no further developments on the northern frontier of Mosul."

"Repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war is in progress. The situation at Suleimaniyah, Arbil and Rowanduz is all that can be desired. The Shah returned to Persia via Baghdad at the end of May, and was cordially received by all classes, being enthusiastically welcomed at Karbala Hajaf and Kadhmalin. Slight disturbances took place at Baghdad during the first week of the feast of Ramadhan, the commencement of which synchronized this year with the announcement locally of the terms of peace presented to Turkey."

TZECH TROOPS AT TRIESTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The steamer Amerika, with 7000 Tzech soldiers and 127 Russian women, has arrived at Trieste.

HOPES OF SETTLING AFGHANISTAN AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Government of India states that the official conversations between the British and Afghan delegates are about to be resumed, after a suspension of more than one month. The delay is due, not to frontier incidents, which caused the suspension, but to differences of opinion regarding the British frontier policy, various parts of which were vigorously contested by the head of the Afghan delegation.

It is felt, however, that frequent unofficial meetings between chief representatives of the two governments will clarify the viewpoints of both sides and result in a better understanding than would have been the result of purely formal meetings. It is confidently expected that matters remaining for discussion will speedily be settled and that a permanent understanding will be the final result.

LOCAL RISINGS IN ARMENIA CHECKED

New Prime Minister Takes Effective Steps to Suppress Disturbances—Unruly Conduct of the Invading Russian Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Armenian bureau here that full particulars have just arrived direct from Armenia explaining the condition of affairs in that country since the beginning of May last. Since the Bolshevik plenipotentiary settled quietly down at Baku, he has sent a wireless message to the Armenian Government calling upon the Prime Minister to enter into negotiations with a view to reestablishing peace between Russia and Armenia.

The Armenian Government replied that there had been no war between Russia and Armenia and expressed its concern lest the Tartars, supported by the Bolshevik troops, might invade the neutral zone of Karadagh and Zangezur.

It appears that Russian troops, coming down by the Petrovsk-Derbend railway and by the sea, have practically disarmed all Tartar troops and have changed the Azerbaijan Republic to such an extent that the Armenian Government does not expect any attack from Azerbaijan.

Dr. Chaudharian, the new prime minister of Armenia, assisted by a few energetic ministers, has taken effective steps to suppress local risings, which the concentration of Turkish-Kurdish bands at Nakhichevan has incited within Armenian territory.

On May 25, however, Russian Bolshevik troops, who are marching on Tiflis with a view to suppressing the Menshevik Reactionary government of Georgia, made a diversion at the railway station of Akstafa, and invaded Armenian territory at Ghazakh and Delijan. These Russian troops appear to have been disorderly, as they looted two villages on the way. The Armenian Government warned the Russian commander that, unless he retired from Armenian territory, it would be compelled to take all possible measures to defend the sovereignty of Armenia.

Troops were sent to the north at the same time from Erivan, and the mountain passes of Ghazakh were held against the inroads of the invading looting troops. Latest developments in Transcaucasia have encouraged the growing friendship between Armenia and Georgia, between which countries negotiations are in progress with a view to concluding a defensive alliance.

Rise of Liberalism

"The old type of leaders in China, those of the North, are apparently quite apprehensive of the success of the Liberal movement, as expressed in the student movement and the re-

RENEWED HOPE OF PEACE IN CHINA

Consortium, Weakening of Japan, and Growth of Chinese Liberalism Make Success of Resumed Parleys Seem Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—News that the Shanghai peace conference would soon reopen with apparently increased chances of success in restoring unity between the North and the South in China was not unexpected by those friends of China in this city who have followed events there closely for the past few months. Renewal of peace negotiations was expected to result from the disturbed state of affairs in the South, where the remaining two administrators of the Canton government are said to stand discredited by the refusal of such leaders as Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen longer to remain associated with them.

It was pointed out yesterday by Charles Hodges of the Far Eastern News Bureau that the Japanese factor in such negotiations was weaker now than ever before. This might be regarded as the most important feature of the situation, because the Japanese factor was the rock upon which negotiations had always been wrecked.

Significant Factors

"News of the renewal of negotiations was somewhat of a surprise to me," said Mr. Hodges, "because I had found a general feeling of pessimism among the Chinese recently arriving here."

"Although the news does not seem to warrant unqualified expression of a conviction that peace between the North and the South is at hand, there are certain factors which make the present situation quite significant."

"One is the attitude which Thomas W. Lamont assumed with respect to the consortium. His work was so skillful that the factions were shown that the consortium and the plans for it could not be manipulated for their own ends. The Lamont attitude was that there was the opportunity, that it could be taken advantage of or not, and that either way it made little difference to the owners. This clarified the situation and proved to all concerned that the general good of all the Chinese was the aim of the consortium."

Financial Condition of Japan

"Another significant factor in the situation is the fact that Japan is financially hamstrung by the panic. She is not in a position to carry on her commitments and I doubt whether she can make any further advances now on her present loans. This and the consortium have weakened her prestige in China, to say nothing of the students' movement, and the recent refusal of the northern government to negotiate with her on Shantung."

"Then, too, the Russian situation enters into the equation. It is being watched closely by the Chinese. The Sino-Japanese military pact of 1918 has been practically nullified. Japan's withdrawal from Siberia caused it to lapse. Now Japan is trying to bring the soviets into collision with her forces along the railroad into China, so that she may extend her influence there. But the Russian situation with reference to China is a question of the world's attitude on the subject, not what Japan wants China to do about it. And China will, no doubt, act after the big powers, following Lloyd George's conferences with the Socialist trade representative, define their position."

Turn of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to vital influence. Dr. Sun's increasing strength is an important feature of the situation. The progressive leaders of the South, like Dr. Sun and Dr. Wu, have been able to capitalize the whole student movement. Dr. Sun is now stronger than ever and he will be a tremendous factor in Chinese affairs during the next 10 years. The militarists in China have reached the peak of their success and liberalism is now rising. "But the news as we receive it, although hopeful, is not yet definite enough to warrant predictions. It must be remembered that attempts to negotiate have been made ever since 1918. I believe the present attempt has what may be called a 50-50 chance of success, the factors which seem to warrant this opinion being the consortium, the weakening of Japan's hand in China, the rise of liberalism there and the conditions within Japan herself."

Ma Soo, representative of the People's Party of China, received the report that negotiations were about to be reopened with much pleasure. "It is splendid news," he said. "We expected it, of course, and I think we may look for excellent results from the negotiations."

**RESIGNATION BRINGS
AUSTRALIAN CRISIS**

Federal Government's Stability Threatened by Resignation of W. A. Watt, Former Acting Premier, Now in England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—W. A. Watt, who is in England on business relating to the Commonwealth of Australia, has resigned his portfolio of Treasurer in the Australian Federal Cabinet. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Australian quarters that Mr. Watt resigned at this critical moment on account of being at variance with his colleagues on important issues connected with his mission here, namely, the Australian debt to Great Britain, the Pacific mandate, German indemnities, and other matters, an interchange of cables having passed between him and W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister.

A political crisis is likely to develop as a result of the resignation, as of the last election the Nationalists secured 40 seats, the Farmers nine, and Labor 26, and it is conceivable that the farmers might vote against the government and that they might be supported by nine Nationalists. Mr. Watt being a member of the Nationalist Party.

If Mr. Hughes accepts Mr. Watt's resignation, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Mr. Watt might with a good chance of success return to Australia immediately and contest the premiership, as the country appreciates his notable success as acting Prime Minister during Mr. Hughes' absence at the Peace Conference.

In the meantime, the situation bristles with complications, as it is essential that Mr. Watt's work in London for Australia should be continued.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISER NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PEKING, China (Wednesday)—John Calvin, who was counselor of the Chinese Department of State, from 1915 to 1917, and has since served the President in an advisory capacity, has succeeded Doctor Morrison as the President's political adviser. P. L. Putnam Weale, the author and newspaper correspondent, who has at various times held important offices under the Chinese administration, has been commissioned by the government to proceed to Harbin and Transbaikalia to investigate railway conditions, where the Japanese have virtual control, and to arrange for some working agreement with the Russians.

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Second Day's Session

Reports on Credentials, Rules and Permanent Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nobody expected any extended proceedings in Convention Hall for the second day's session. The real work was going on in committee conferences, elsewhere, and the main body of delegates found itself compelled to mark time until the problems of its subsidiary groups could be threshed out and the

IRRECONCILABLES TIGHTENING HOLD ON CONVENTION

Purpose Dominates to Make
Destruction of League of Nations
Issue of Campaign—
Party Harmony Undisturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Never has a nominating convention of a great political party in recent years been so nearly nonplussed by a great question as is this Republican convention by the League.

There is every indication that the dominating element of the leaders would be glad to kill the League and have done with it as a troublesome matter. This they do not dare to do. Yet all the convention is now exhibiting with

results made ready to bring before it.

There was, however, the prospect of a certain amount of time-filling convention oratory, and as convention crowds are always keen to see and to hear any of the famous orators of the party, the throng wended its way to the Coliseum at the appointed forenoon hour, ready to take whatever of interest the session should afford.

A cheer leader began operations about 11:30 o'clock, the set time for opening the session. He had the crowd cheering for the party and the nation, doing his best to arouse them to a pitch of enthusiasm. The band far up in a distant balcony helped out, and for a few minutes there was a general rehearsal of patriotic songs.

Three Committee Reports

Entrance of Senator Lodge as presiding officer stopped an attempt to sing "A Long, Long Trail." The Senator's gavel quickly produced quiet in the great hall. Then followed prayer by the Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. After the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly, the convention proceeded to business.

Various committees were ready to make report. The first was that on credentials, Chairman Edward D. Duffield of New Jersey. The changes made by the credential committee from the findings of the National Committee were minor. In the fourth Georgia district, one contestant was seated; in the fifth Missouri district, representation was given to Robert J. Frick, Kansas City, and Jesse L. Martin, Independence; in the tenth Tennessee to R. R. Church and Charles B. Quinn. The Missouri decision makes the number of delegates in the convention 854, and the number necessary to a choice 433.

Chairman Lodge's Thanks

Gov. Edward P. Morrow of Kentucky was warmly greeted by the convention as he stepped forward to present the report of the committee on permanent organization. It merely recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, and it was quickly adopted, as the previous report had been. This meant that Chairman Lodge would continue to wield the gavel throughout the convention. In acknowledging the renewed applause he said he thought the best thanks he could offer would be the announcement that he would not make another speech. The convention laughed and applauded in apparent agreement.

The rules committee report, increasing the membership of the executive committee of the national committee to 15 from 10 and adding a new assistant secretaryship, was admitted to be a concession to the women Republicans.

The only other change in the rules was the addition of one number in the order of business, providing for a clearance of all remaining business after the chief activities of the convention are disposed of. The report was adopted.

A halt had to be called for the committee on resolutions, however. This committee is struggling with many platform proposals from all sorts of organizations, and it also has the League of Nations conflict to dispose of. It reported progress.

With the immediate slate thus cleared, calls arose immediately from the galleries for "Depew! Depew!" They were taken up all over the hall, until "Uncle Chauncey," as some of the cheering crowd called him, was escorted to the platform.

Senator Lodge had remarked of Mr. Depew that "although a young man, he needed no introduction" to a Republican convention.

Remarks by Chauncey Depew

Mr. Depew spoke interestingly of the contrasts of the first convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln and this one. "Then," said he, "only half the country was represented, but now we have practically the whole country united in this great hall. That convention followed a war, a war for liberty and union. This one follows a war, a war for liberty and civilization." Next he reverted amusingly to the Presidents who had concluded the previous great wars of this country, showing how Washington, Lincoln and McKinley each had his after-war problem with overseas countries to solve. "But," exclaimed Mr. Depew of each President in turn, "he did not go himself to take care of it." Whereas the audience laughed uproariously. "When President Wilson was faced with the European problem after this last war," Mr. Depew went on to declare, "he said 'nobody except me,' and so he went himself. When he got over there he said to him he was the greatest man on earth and asked him what he wanted. And he replied, 'I want a League of Nations—a heaven on earth, of which I shall be the recording angel.' And Lloyd George said the League would be great and that he guessed we could settle our Negro question with it."

Mr. Depew concluded his sarcastic prodding of Mr. Wilson by declaring that "it is always unfortunate when a nation stops thinking and lets someone else do its thinking for it." He expressed himself on the League proposition substantially in accord with Senator Lodge.

Kansas Woman Addresses Convention

Several calls for other speakers were raised when Mr. Depew finished, but Chairman Lodge presented Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Kansas to address the convention on behalf of the women. She spoke earnestly and seriously on patriotic lines, saying that women of America are organized and trained for citizenship and pledging that they would not be found wanting in the support of Republican ideals.

The spotlights were turned on as she retired and she had to come back to be escorted slowly, as in solemn state, to the middle of the rostrum

again, pausing there in the glare while a motion picture was taken. The dignified chairman seemed to realize something incongruous and a bit ludicrous in the situation, for he asked the convention to "remain quiet while we endure one of the penalties of public life."

There was no more speaking. The convention was called off until today at 11, to await the completion of the committee work.

Claims of Candidates

Shifting of Strength Apparent—Wood Managers Make Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—On the eve of the third day of the Republican national convention it was evident that the moment for the exhibition of skill by political strategists of experience had arrived. On all sides the lines were being tightened, and for the first

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ISSUE TAKES LEAD

Direct Fight on Convention Floor Thought Certain—Mr. Borah Has Harmony Plank—Work of the Platform Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Secluded in a private room at the Auditorium Hotel, the subcommittee of 13 of the Resolutions Committee was working at top speed last night in framing the program and the policy on which the Republican Party will seek for the suffrage for the nation and the control of the government in the November elections. Room 343, occupied by the subcom-

a matter of secondary importance. The issue must be determined here and now, once and for all. I regard it as easily the most important question before this convention."

Among the delegates there is a strong undercurrent of feeling for a positive declaration along the lines indicated by Senator Crane. The "Irreconcilable" element, however, claim that they have conducted a canvass and that they are confident of the outcome on the floor. Besides, they are the most aggressive element, and they believe that Chicago harmony seekers sense that a direct fight on the floor is most certain to come. Such a plank as the one proposed would permit the "Irreconcilables" to take the stump in the campaign against a League of Nations in any shape or form, and for that reason the adoption of the plank would be regarded as an "Irreconcilable" victory.

Mexico and Industrial Relations Besides the League issue, the two other most important questions con-

HEARINGS GIVEN ON PLATFORM PLANKS

Advocates of Prohibition, Education, Rights of Farmers, Labor and Negroes, Appear Before Resolutions Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican national committee on resolutions, now in session, has been giving a specified amount of time to each organization which has resolutions to offer for inclusion as planks in the party platform.

Hearings have been going on for the greater part of two days, with the time of each individual speaker limited to five minutes. Personal references

Federation, drafted agricultural planks which they presented jointly to the Resolutions Committee. The failure of the Farmers National Council, which is identified as the radical among farm organizations, to join with them is regarded as significant. The Farmers' Council, through Benjamin C. Marsh, presented its own planks.

Demands of Farmers

"For the first time in the history of the United States, organized farmers are presenting demands for definite planks in the platform of a political party," said J. A. McSparran of the National Board, who was backed up by Gray Silver of the Farm Bureau Organization. The platform Mr. McSparran submitted declared for practical agricultural representation in the cabinet; the bi-partisan appointment of government officers, right of collective marketing and buying; effective national control over packers and other interstate commissions in any way dealing with foods and farm supplies; legislation to reduce the evils of farm tenancy and strengthening the federal farm loan system; conservation of coal, oil, water power and other natural resources, and especially commercial timber lands; opposition to any form of military training in peace time, and stringent immigration laws. The Farmers National Council proposals differed from these in demanding government ownership of railroads; extreme action in regard to the packers and stockyards; taxation of incomes, excess profits, natural resources speculatively held, and the capital value of property in excess of \$25,000; government ownership of natural resources, and the repeal of war-time sedition and espionage laws.

Negro and Other Questions

Enactment of a federal law against lynching, enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, cessation of segregation and discrimination against United States citizenship because of race and color, were sought as planks by William H. Lewis, lawyer, of Boston, representing Negro voters, who asked that democracy be made safe for America by upholding the tenets upon which the Republican Party was founded, and since which founding, they assert, the colored race has been left to work out its own salvation.

William E. Mason, Representative from Illinois, offered a plea for the recognition of the "Irish Republic," following the precedent of recognition established with several Central and South American states.

The committee also heard an appeal for general amnesty for political prisoners, including conscientious objectors; Gifford Pinchot sought to emphasize the need of forest conservation; state highway superintendents from Illinois and Texas appealed for federal aid in road-building, the Texas man asking that Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 a year for at least five years, for the coordination of roads throughout the country.

Representatives of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce presented resolutions advocating the development of inland waterways, the coordination of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River and other navigable waters.

Two representatives of migratory workers, such as steel workers, construction laborers and farm hands who travel from place to place claimed that such workers were disfranchised on account of their lack of permanent residence. They appealed for a plank proposing a law that would permit a man to vote wherever he happened to be on election day.

William Jennings Bryan sat in at the public hearings of the Committee on Resolutions while Samuel Gompers was presenting "Labor's demands" and while farmers were presenting their planks. Both Mr. Gompers and the farmers declared that they would submit the same proposals to the Democrats, giving Mr. Bryan some advance information on proceedings at San Francisco next month. Senator Watson of Indiana, chairman of the committee, stepped down from the platform, especially to shake hands with the "Commoner."

Labor's Program Offered

Samuel Gompers Warns Against Industrial Court Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Characterizing industrial court legislation as an attempt to tie men to their jobs, much as slaves were formerly tied, when they want to quit work, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who came here from the federation's convention in Montreal, Quebec, presented to the committee on resolutions at the public hearing yesterday the plank that Labor would like to have drafted into the platform of the Republican Party. "There is no need for this legislation," Mr. Gompers asserted re-

peatedly. "You are not going to stop strikes by terms of imprisonment."

"If the present trend of legislation in this country continues, Labor will be driven to take more drastic action. You may tell yourselves into a fancied security, but I tell you that there is now being sown the wind which will reap the whirlwind. In predicting this, I am not laying myself open to any responsibility for such conditions should they come about, any more than the weather man, who sees a storm ahead and announces it, is responsible for the storm when it does come."

Federation Program Outlined

Several times, after uttering the word "strikes," Mr. Gompers corrected himself and said "cessation of employment," as though he thought that a more acceptable way to phrase it.

Preliminary to the presentation of "Labor's platform," Mr. Gompers outlined the nonpartisan position of the American Federation of Labor and its desire to keep out of partisan politics. He said the same planks presented here would be presented to the Democrats at San Francisco.

Mr. Gompers did not read the manuscript of "Labor's demands," which was prepared by a committee of the American Federation of Labor, but had Matthew Woll, eighth vice-president of the federation read it to the resolutions committee. The keynote declaration as emphasized by Mr. Gompers in a brief speech following its delivery contained the following: "Legislation which proposes to make strikes unlawful, or to compel the wage earners to submit their grievances or aspirations to courts or governmental agencies, is an invasion of the rights of the wage earners, and when enforced makes for industrial serfdom or slavery."

Limitations of Government

"We hold that the government should supply information, assistance and counsel, but that it should not attempt by the force of its own power to stifle or destroy voluntary relations and power of mutuality between employee and employers."

Other rights which Labor wished to have maintained are trade union organization and collective bargaining; voluntary association for mutual protection and welfare; freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly; no curtailment for public employees of the right to organize, to be represented for rectification of grievances, or to act together politically; enforcement of all the federal maximum eight-hour laws; a more comprehensive federal compensation law, with amendments to provide more adequately for workers who may be incapacitated; exclusion of products of convict labor from interstate commerce; repeal of the Labor provisions of the Esch-Cummings law.

Specific Program Proposed

Demanding immediate and effective steps to relieve the popular burden of the cost of living and to eradicate the underlying evils, the declaration proposes this specific program:

Encouragement of cooperatives as a means of curbing profiteering.

Extension of the Federal Farm Loan Act to provide credits for all properly organized cooperatives on the same basis as that now provided for farmers loans.

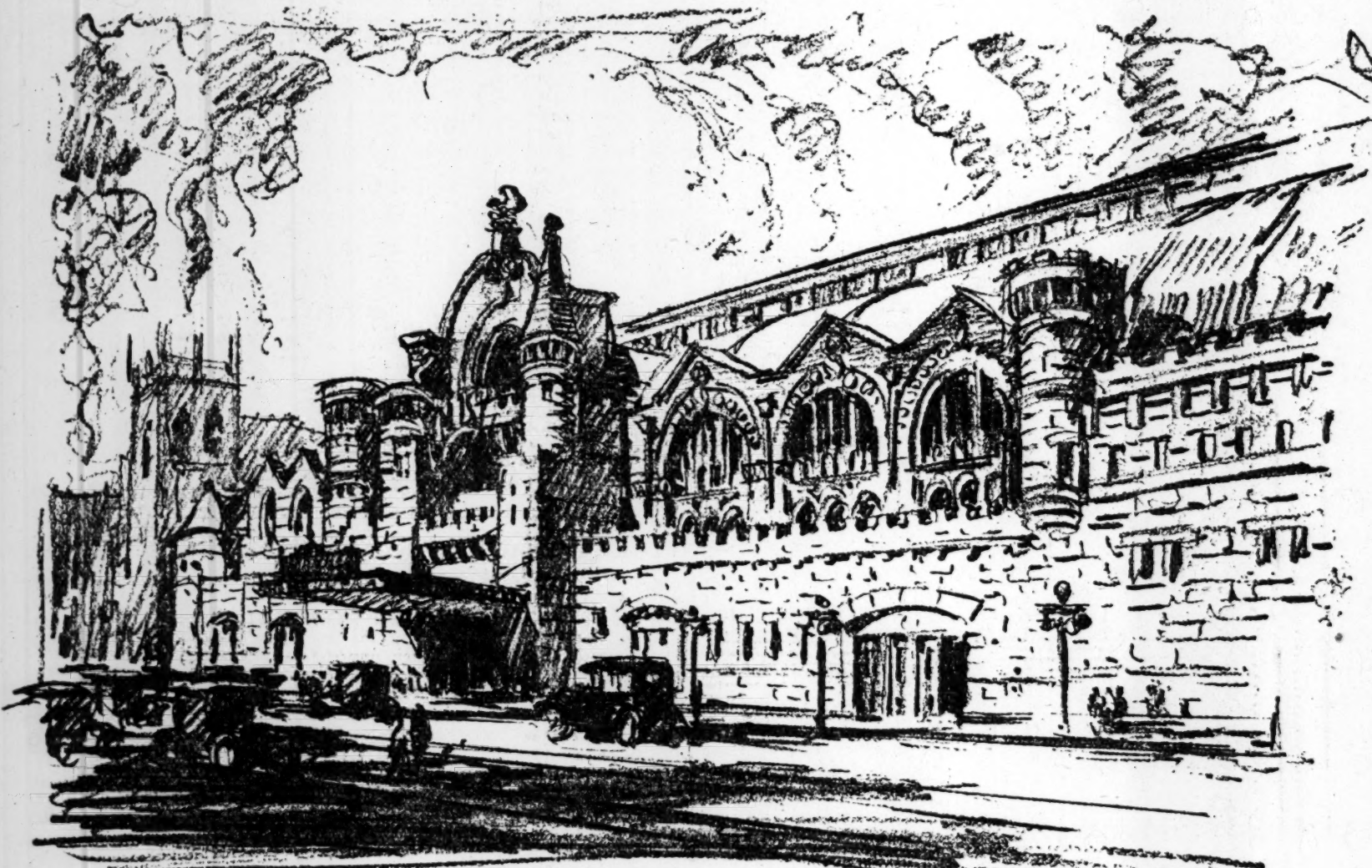
Issuance of monthly statements of the cost of manufacture of the staple articles which form the basis for calculating the cost of living, the United States Department of Labor to do the work.

Prompt investigation of profits and prices by the federal government in aid of anti-profiteering measures.

Make income and other tax returns available for inspection.

The declaration declares that immigration should not be permitted at any time to exceed the nation's ability to assimilate and Americanize it, or to continue whenever there exists "an appreciable degree of unemployment." Mexico is thus referred to:

"We declare our unalterable opposition to any exercise of force by the United States in compelling the Mexican people to meet unwarranted and unjust demands of those Americans whose sole interest is in the exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Mexican Nation."



The Coliseum at Chicago

Where the Republican national convention is in session

time since the Republican hosts gathered in Chicago one could feel the movement of the underground swell.

The flags fluttered and swayed in the breeze as merrily and as brightly as ever at the headquarters of presidential aspirants, but not all the managers of campaign headquarters were as sanguine as they had been 48 hours before. Some of them apparently had difficulty to keep the stock of their candidate at par, and were at a loss for a maneuver by which to bolster a declining campaign. The Wood managers claim that on the third ballot they will have no less than 450 votes.

This was evidently the case with the forces of Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, undoubtedly the most aggressive of the candidates, and one who had to depend for the most part on his own personal prestige to increase his following on the floor of the convention. Many who pretended to understand the current of feeling did not hesitate to declare the California Senator was beaten, that he could not secure the nomination whatever power he might be able to exert.

Early Break Forecast

They gave their reasons, some of them based on instinct and perhaps the logic of the situation. They said that the California Senator had failed to attach to himself any appreciable number of the delegates who came to Chicago without instructions; that delegates looking for the "band wagon" saw it not in that quarter if they saw it at all, and most important of all, veiled hints went the rounds of the lobbies that even the delegates pledged in the presidential primary to support the Senator were not in it stick long. They pointed to the fact that the North Dakota delegates and the Michigan delegates, though instructed for the Californian, had no intention to go through to the "last ditch," and that desertions would be registered before the balloting had proceeded far.

If Senator Johnson, as is said, knows that he cannot secure the nomination, two courses remain open to him. He can withdraw early and throw his undoubted force into the scale in the interest of a candidate agreeable to himself, or else he may decide to make a finish fight and take his chances on being frozen out without exerting any influence at all on the nomination of the Republican standard bearer.

Wood Managers Active

While the Lowden forces are marking time, the managers of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood have, during the last 24 hours, conducted a most aggressive campaign. The new council of five in charge of the Wood candidacy has executed some maneuvers that have caused even the "hardest boiled" delegates to take notice.

Of the "big three" that loomed large in the preliminary stages of the convention, Major-General Wood claims by far the greatest accession of support.

mittee, was the central spot of the hour, as the Republican policy on the League of Nations was being decided there. By far the most important question of the day was the plank that the Resolutions Committee will recommend to the convention on the League issue, and the convention, it was apparent, is more interested in it and more divided on it than on any other question.

Two distinct alternatives were facing the Resolutions Committee: Will it declare for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles with the Lodge reservations, or will it merely straddle the issue, content itself with the condemnation of the Wilson league and the commendation of the Senate's action?

Borah Harmony Plank

Emerging from the committee room about 5 p. m. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, the irreconcilable foe of the League of Nations, indicated that harmony would be secured, this meaning, of course, that the Republican Party would not pledge itself to ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations even with the Lodge reservations.

After a stiff fight of several hours in the subcommittee, Senator Borah was far less confident as to the outcome, and went so far as to admit a possibility of the ratificationist winning out in the end. This would automatically bring the League battle to the floor of the convention.

The Borah "harmony" plank may be summarized as follows: 1. condemnation of the Wilson league; 2. approval of the action of the Senate in refusing to ratify it; 3. a declaration along the lines of the Lodge "key-note" speech, reaffirming the intention of the Republicans to follow the foreign policy advocated by Washington and Monroe; 4. some harmless declaration for an international court or possibly an associated effort by the powers in the interest of peace.

The Borah-Johnson faction served notice and reiterated that this is the only way to secure harmony. "If the Republican national convention," said Senator Borah, emerging from the convalescence of 13, "sees fit to endorse the Peace Treaty, with the League of Nations covenant, either with or without reservations, that ends the matter as far as I am concerned. It means that I am through."

Situation As Seen by Mr. Crane

Senator Borah did not talk in terms of a "bolt," but there were implications which are apparently being held as a club over the heads of the Republican leaders to straddle what the delegates regard as the most important plank in the Republican platform. The attitude of those who want a plank declaring for ratification with the Lodge reservations was stated earlier in the day by W. Murray Crane, former Senator from Massachusetts. "Unless this convention," said Mr. Crane, "adopts a treaty plank endorsing a League of Nations in principle, with proper reservations, the Republican Party will jeopardize its chances of carrying the coming elections, and the matter of the nomination will be

nected with the platform relate to the Republican policy on industrial relations and on Mexico. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a pronounced impression in the open hearing before the committee on resolutions, and, as predicted heretofore, there is nothing to indicate that the platform will go beyond a mere declaration that "the public interest is at all times paramount" which leaves the opinion as open as ever. Here again the policy of "straddle" is likely to prevail.

Mr. Gompers may find less support for his Mexican declaration. It does not at all chime with the intervention echo in the Lodge keynote speech. Said the president of the American Federation of Labor: "We declare our unalterable opposition to any exercise of force by the United States in compelling the Mexican people to meet unwarranted and unjust demands of those Americans whose sole interest is in the exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Mexican Nation."

Committee's Program

The indications are that the "G. O. P." trend of thought is more along the lines of Henry Cabot Lodge than along that of Samuel Gompers.

The case of the American Federation of Labor against the proposal of a federal industrial court was summed up in the following sentence: "Legislation which proposes to make strikes unlawful or to compel the wage-earners to submit their grievances or aspirations to courts or to governmental agencies is an invasion of the rights of the wage-earner. When enforced, it makes for industrial serfdom or slavery."

The report of the subcommittee on resolutions will be submitted to the full committee this morning, and the program is to have it ready for the convention tonight. The major part of the platform is non-controversial in character and along stereotyped lines. It is quite in line with the keynote speech that the first plank completed should be a blanket approval of the record of the Sixty-Sixth Congress with a rider expressing regret that a part of it had been "marred and negatively by the vindictive vetoes of President Wilson."

CANADIAN NAVAL PLANS CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Navy League of Canada has been active recently in advocating the adoption of the naval policy which Admiral Jellicoe outlined for this country, during his recent tour of the Empire, which would entail the expenditure of \$25,000,000 to provide a unit of sufficient size to protect the Pacific coast and the western interests. The Christian Science Monitor's representative learns in authoritative quarters that the scheme of reorganization of the Canadian Navy is at present being considered by the government and that naval estimates will be laid before the House of Commons during the next few days.

are excluded, and the speakers are held to the substance of their resolutions.

The American Medical Liberty League asked yesterday for the elimination of proposed public health activities of federal and state governments, physical education, protection for maternity and social insurance. These proposals were held to be hostile to the purpose of the league, which was stated as being for the restoration to the American people of freedom of choice in the field of medicine, even as the same freedom exists in the field of religion.

Prohibition Plank

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, presenting the proposed prohibition plank for the endorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, said:

"Prohibition has resolved itself largely into a question of law and order. Since the decision of the Supreme Court, the Eighteenth Amendment is a fixture in the Constitution. It takes 36 states to take it out of the Constitution. Thirty-eight states are by state laws. The majority of one branch of the legislature in 13 states can prevent repeal. It will never be repealed."

"The issue now is, shall the Constitution be sustained and enforced or nullified? The recent decision of the Supreme Court make clear that, if prohibition is to be enforced effectively, the standard adopted in the national prohibition code must be maintained. It is pure patriotism and good politics to stand fearlessly for the honest and effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution and the laws enacted thereto and sustained by the Supreme Court."

Department of Education

A plank asking for the recognition of the vital relation of education to national welfare by the establishment of a Department of Education, with a secretary in the President's cabinet, was recommended by officers of the National Education Association, who stated that their confidence in their cause was so great that they did not feel the restriction of the time limit for stating their case was any drawback because the recognition of the necessity for the furthering of education is so general. The association advocates the conduct of the public schools by the different states under established law, but with federal supervision and cooperation.

Two large national farm organizations, with constructive aims, the National Board of Farm Organizations and the American Farm Bureau

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

It Was the Best Butter

A word picture comes from Copenhagen of King Christian riding out on a fair spring morning undeterred by the political excitement. A group of people collected round him in the Amalegade, and, while maintaining a courteous demeanor, cried: "Long live the Zable Ministry," while another group shouted "Long live the King." His Majesty took both demonstrations in a friendly fashion, smiling and bowing to the people. And meanwhile Denmark continues making butter, like a well-conducted business, for in that matter, as in all matters of cooperation, Denmark is ahead of any European country. Much of this spirit of association is due to the "high schools," which a well-known expert has described as "hotbeds of the cooperative spirit." These schools are of a voluntary character and are for growing men and women between the ages of 18 and 25. They aim at opening out the minds of the students in rural districts, fostering love for their country, its history and language, love for and understanding of their daily work, fitting them for taking part in local government and international politics. As Alice in Wonderland would remark: "It is the best butter."

Subjects or Citizens

Writing from Warsaw, William Rose traces in "The New Europe" the way that the education of the Polish children led to the Poles' subjection in the three empires from which they are now shaking themselves free. In the Russia that was, all children learned in school that their distant forefathers were unable to rule themselves and therefore had to call in the Northmen to rule them. Thus arose the aristocracy which never was native to the country. "When one remembers that the school textbooks were all 'inspired' one sees that the masses of the land came to be convinced that they existed to be ruled, their children after them just as their fathers' before them," and Mr. Rose asks pertinently: "Where does citizenship come in? There is a vast difference between subjects and citizens." As long as the upper classes in Poland were free to learn and practice the political philosophy of their earliest historian, Dlugosz, they were able to hold the democratic ideals, but it was just for this reason the three empires of which the Poles were subject foreclosed such learning. Citizens, not subjects, is the ideal of people today.

The London Gamin

The London gamin—the "gutter-snipe" of Phil May's portraiture—unconsciously enacts for the passer-by not a little of his history and the history of his city, in his pavement sports. Certain tactics of his in these same sports will set the observant wondering. Whence, for example, is derived that V or sometimes arrow-shaped chalk-mark so often seen on the curbstone at some turn of the street or crossroad? The game, of which this mark is an indication, is generally known as "Chalky Corners," and is a form of the more countryified "Hare and Hounds," or "Paper Chase." The chalk-mark, an index of the trail the "hare" or "fox" has selected, has its prototype in the "patteran," or gypsy trail, which is usually formed of a twist of grass and left by one passing caravan at each deviation from the main road, as a message to the one in its wake.

While the precise link between the pure gypsy and the little London Cockney is difficult to trace, the passer-by has merely to observe the physical type of the latter to deduce at least some nomadic ancestry. Not only is he nomadic by nature, but in his features—the dark, deep eyes, the distinctly southern and eastern formation of his facial contour—may be read his wandering origin. The colorful splendor of the barrow-coaster may be said to be another indication of that origin, whether Phœnician, Gypsy or Semitic. Be that as it may, the kinship of all nomadic races being discernible in their lore, this survival of the gypsy "patteran" in the gutter game of "Chalky Corners" is a bit of history in itself.

Men on Stilts

Looking out of the windows of the train from Biarritz to Bordeaux one notices what seems to be men of enormous height walking through the swamp district known as Les Landes, but on closer inspection it is seen that these men are on stilts and that this is an ordinary method of getting

about in that marshy district, where the land has been left undrained. A writer in The London Times states that he was informed by a local Mayor that relations between owners and tenants in this part of the country had remained pretty much as they were before the revolution of 1789. Up to quite recently the lands were farmed out on the "métayage" system, that is, there were no written leases but merely verbal contracts governed by local usage, and afforded no guarantee to the farmer, who could be given three months' notice to quit. The crops, moreover, were divided half and half between the worker and owner of the land. Discontent had been long growing and the explosion came when the soldiers returned from the war. The landowners, accustomed to passive submission, tried to resist, but the march of progress is irresistible, and new conditions are gaining ground and keeping pace with the forward movement of reconstruction.

World's Deepest Mines

The Lake Superior region soon will have in addition to the biggest mines in the world, the deepest also. At present St. John del Rey, in Brazil, is the deepest in operation, with its shaft down to about 6000 feet. The Calumet & Hecla and Tamarack copper mines on Keweenaw peninsula, Lake Superior, are now preparing to sink to 10,000 feet. At the C. & H. they will put hoisting engines on the 8500-foot level, where ore will be brought from the greater depths and hoisted in one lift to surface; at Tamarack the lift will be direct the entire two miles. All important details have been arranged and construction will start at once. At St. John del Rey the temperature of the rock at 6000 feet is 108 degrees F., and work can be carried on only by keeping currents of cool air circulating throughout the workings, but in the Lake Superior region it is expected that temperatures will be so modified by the volume of the cold water of the lake affecting the rock masses that men can work at two miles underground with no excessive discomfort. Both C. & H. and Tamarack are now down to more than one mile.

A Restless Mountain

It appears that an unusual problem in railroad engineering has been solved in Oregon by draining water from under a mountain, at any rate, since the expedient was adopted the mountain has stayed in the same place, and the recurrent need of straightening the railway tracks seems to be done away with. The mountain rested on a layer of water about an inch deep over the bedrock, and used to slide about 10 feet a year toward the Columbia River, the swift current of which carried away the soil, trees, and shrubbery which the sliding mountain deposited in it. Naturally the railway tracks on the mountain shifted also, causing unhappiness and constant expense to the railway company. Finally, however, the company went to the source of the trouble, drove tunnels into the mountain, and released the underground layer of water. The restless mountain, one may believe, settled down permanently and comfortably on a solid foundation, for since then there has been no more trouble with the tracks.

Schoolboy "Howlers"

Persons not in touch with the schoolroom realize only on rare occasions that schoolboy "howlers" flourish as luxuriantly today as ever. Sometimes a few samples published in a newspaper or college magazine serve as reminders, sometimes a street-car passenger will garner a choice specimen from the talk of a group of chattering pupils on their way to school. Only the other day two boys were overheard quizzing one another in preparation for their English lesson for the day. "What is personification?" the first boy asked, looking at the book. The second boy's reply was in the nature of a terrific and oblique condensation of the correct answer: "Personification is a metaphor without human intelligence."

Mouset-Sully and the Movies

The diary of Mouset-Sully's tour in the United States in 1894 is now being published at Paris. It is really a series of letters to his wife rather than a conventional journal. There is one note which he records that is of particular interest today. "Next we went into a little shop where we were shown a new invention of Edison's. Photographs that move, that represent action, that live! The thing is prodigious! Where will it stop? The great tragedian, the interpreter of Edipde-Roi, standing before the first cinema pictures—the gap between ancient Athens and Menlo Park bridged—here was a dramatic moment!"

Lord Jellicoe's Australian Visit

Attention is called in the current number of The Round Table (London) to Lord Jellicoe's report on his visit to Australia, where he arrived on May 15, 1919, and left for New Zealand on his return journey to England in the following September. During that time he conferred with ministers, inspected naval bases, visited the principal cities of the Commonwealth and extended his tour to the Northern Islands. He was universally popular, but took many opportunities to impress on his hosts that he had not come for ceremonies and festivities but for work, and that the main object of his task was to acquire information for his report. It is claimed as another reason for desiring a larger circle of readers for this report that the party which foreshadows a complete though ill-defined self-determination is the party which alludes most often to the Eastern danger, and claims it as a reason for dissociating themselves in defense from the admiralty and politically from any form of imperial control.

SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To interview a captain of industry or a labor leader, an efficiency expert or a cabinet member, a peace conference delegate or an authority on jazz music, or indeed, any person believing himself well versed in his special field, is simple; but to interview a poet is otherwise, for the whole of life is the poet's province, and the reporter, pausing on the brink, does not know just where to plunge.

Yet of such importance is the visit of Mr. Sassoon to America, that representatives of the press are moved to put aside their native shyness, and boldly seek out the young Englishman,

pressive as Rupert Brooke. Sorby's slim volume, "Marlborough and Other Poems," is having a great influence on a group of younger poets writing now—especially Robert Graves, Edward Thomas, Francis Ledwidge, and Wilfred Owen also fell in battle. Other names of contemporary English soldier poets a little better known to us here in America are Richard Aldington, Frederick Manning, Herbert Read, Osbert Sitwell, and Robert Nichols.

Of his own verse Mr. Sassoon said practically nothing, except that he determined, at the beginning of this year, not to publish any new poems in England until 1921. He has the rare wisdom and the courage to guard his gift against a popularity which



Photograph copyright by Perle MacDonald

Siegfried Sassoon

distinguished for his verse—which will be his lasting distinction—and also for his war record.

Mr. Sassoon, who submits reluctantly to publicity, shrinks from talking of his war experiences. Some of these, however, are matters of record, and much might be said under some such title as "An Interview I Did Not Have with Siegfried Sassoon."

It is known, for example, that when the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Welsh Fusiliers, that he worked up to the rank of captain, that he fought in the front line trenches in France and Palestine, that he was wounded three times, and was decorated with the Military Cross for personal valor. His hatred for the stupid and horrible waste which is war, is also well known, as is his protest, which caused a stir in the House of Commons, "The purpose," he wrote in 1917, "for which I and my fellow soldiers entered this war, should have been so clearly stated as to make it impossible to change it. I am protesting not so much against the conduct of the war, as against the political errors and insincerities for which the men are being sacrificed. This protest was finally disregarded, but Mr. Sassoon, then Undersecretary of War, stating that Sassoon was not well and therefore not responsible. As a form of discipline for his insubordinate view, Mr. Sassoon believes, he was returned to the hospital. But he continued to protest in his verse, and it was while in the hospital that he wrote many of the poems in Counter-Attack.

Mr. Sassoon, before the war a more or less hyacinthine bard, came out of his war's crucible a poet of relentless fact. The acid of his war verse etches it deep in the reader's thought, and there is no withdrawing or turning away. Concentrated, epigrammatic, it has been and will be much quoted.

We talked chiefly, however, not of Mr. Sassoon, but of poetry in general, with special reference to the verse which has grown out of the war. This, he said, was the first war to have been so widely recorded in verse and prose and painting from the inside. Perhaps the type of recruits explains this, the professional soldier playing a lesser part in this than in other wars. A significant fact is that many soldiers, sometimes men who had not written before—produced one good war poem. Many youths who volunteered with high ideals, on the crest of an emotional enthusiasm, were plunged into the unimaginable horrors of the struggle, and found themselves driven to expression in words or line or color.

The early war poetry was chiefly rhetorical and falsely emotional. "Even the most authoritative poets," says Mr. Sassoon of the early days, "seemed to lose touch with their artistic integrity, and become purveyors of what the public wanted." But as the war progressed, the "joy of battle" poems, and the "farewell sonnet" types gave way to grimmer things. Rupert Brooke, Mr. Sassoon believes, would, if he had lived, have become a writer of bitter, satirical verse.

He mentioned names which are practically unknown to many American poetry lovers. Charles Hamilton Sorby, killed in 1915 at the age of 29, he names as a figure as im-

might prove exploiting. In view of the fact that any English magazine will eagerly take any verse he sends, his restraint is all the more noteworthy. In America, too, he has published practically nothing, excepting a poem or two which he wrote jocularly, such as his dramatic criticism of John Barrymore's (and Shakespeare's) "Richard III."

We talked, too, of the American poetry that is read in England. Lindsay, Frost, Masters (for his "Spoon River"), Aiken, are perhaps the American poets most widely read in England. But Sandburg, Robinson, Undermeyer, Sarah Teasdale, and others are also well known there. And the work of Amy Lowell, Fletcher, and others of the Imagist group is followed with interest. And it was of Lindsay that Sassoon wrote the verses beginning, "Switch on the golden lights and set him going . . ."

Foam flowers and dragons; ragtime glorious; Visions; revivals; Vachel the uproarious; With chant and challenge out of gestures growing; (In sleep he hears stupendous torrents flowing; Across the cataracts of Youth he gazes . . .)

Rich, But Untaxed

A well-to-do parish indeed is that of Orsa, in the Province of Dalarna, Sweden, so well-to-do that the people pay no individual taxes either to the local government or the state. It is a parish, says Mrs. Frank E. Law, describing her visit to it in the columns of Travel, where there are fine schoolhouses, the best teachers procurable for good pay, excellent roads, bridges and railways. And all without taxes; and because this parish of Orsa is so well-to-do that after it has paid all its expenses, and settled up its liabilities to the state government, it still has a substantial part of its yearly income to divide with the farmers who live in it. The condition dates back to 1500 years or more ago, when this spot in the northwestern wilderness of Sweden was settled, and the settlers came into possession of vast forests which they decided to hold as common property. This was long before the age of lumbering in Sweden, and when that time came, and the forests were commercially valuable, efforts began to persuade the peasants of Orsa to sell their common forest property. But these descendants of the first settlers were shrewd; they argued that their woodlands were probably worth more than was first offered, and refused to sell until finally the prospective buyers had raised their offer until the sum reached a total of millions. Then the forests were sold, but the money belonged to the community, and a parol board was elected to administer the "forest fund," as it is called, for the benefit of the parish. Taxes were immediately abolished, a systematic improvement of the parish begun, and the custom instituted of yearly dividing a goodly sum among the farmers for the purchase of seed. And so the parish of Orsa, in which the people are not individually wealthy and have for generations worn the same peasant costume, became and still is the "richest parish in the world."

THE CATALOGUE GARDENER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

However conventionally a young man's fancy turns in spring, it may be turned with equal abandon upon gardening. Two strong arms and vision only are necessary. As for the first requirement, I am a late-returned and able-bodied soldier. Not that I have ever been other than capable of hard work, but few had hitherto noticed my athletic qualities. Except that I recall a single instance several years ago when our town thought to immortalize itself by a pageant. I was called on as an able male to don chesscloth and brass and to play a Greek or Roman—I never precisely knowed which. The pageant was the success that most of them are, and I felt that I had contributed to the general humor all round. As to the second requirement—

In these present days I know that it is my duty to garden. Inspiring literature impossible to escape has told me so. Thanks to the same literature, I know I am not practicing patriotism unless I help my country produce something. Gardening will answer. Privately, I confess my ignorance of gardens, while publicly I carry about with me magazines intended for persons with estates, thrust into my pockets with those periodicals designed to make me admire Jugo-Slavonia. What with my own problems and the problems of the world (subscriptions \$5 a year) in real gratitude do I heed the call "To the land!"

Vision is Given Me

As the true harbinger of spring comes the seedsman's catalogue. It depicts a land of plenty, a land of milk and honey, and gardens wonderful to behold. It lends distinction to many library tables. In my town during these months it temporarily supplants the almanac. But, whereas the almanac disappoints the most sanguine, the seed catalogue never falls short of the desires. It softens the weather-beaten features of the farmer sitting in the evening under the paper lamp-shade. It makes glad the heart of the commuter.

Ceres Beckons

My wife succumbs to its lure. The charm of old-fashioned flowers or new varieties, the latter often unpronounceable, yearly fascinates her. She forgot how late in the season it was the last time that I braved a catalogue seed store to get the packets penciled on her list. Many were not in stock. I returned instead with those I chanced to remember from another dear garden of years ago in which I was too small to work. "Won't these do as well?" I inquired. And she took them with an understanding smile.

Contrary to the prejudices of most, I prefer to garden where hens are not absolutely taboo. Ambition makes gardeners of us all: hens are the best little hoers I know, so keen to be always busy, especially in gardens. Scratch, scratch, and there is nothing left for men and boys to hoe.

But I shall buy a hoe—a Warren hoe. (Its iron is shaped like a spade reversed on a playing card.) Some catalogue gardeners wear by it; the farmers still think it "new-fangled." How do I know all this, I who have long been away from man's peaceful pursuits? Know then, reader, that I commute, and of a Saturday noon sit on the train with garden enthusiasts deep in discussion of such matters in spring, of Fords in summer, of furnaces in winter. Their gardens are partially planted of course; mine still remains a delightful possibility.

The best place to plan is in the presence of the garden itself. A mere half-acre gives vista to one's faith of harvest time. Then will my vegetables rival those of the catalogue and the gardener shall be the cynosure of eyes. So a few days ago

Having sat me down upon a mound To think on life, I concluded that my views were sound and considered vegetables.

Today's Lure

Spread out on my new denims was the catalogue, slippery to the touch but a delight to the eyes. Ah, I would have peppers. They are really beautiful and as entertaining as gourds to look upon. Yet, I reflected, one cannot have many rows, no matter

how colorful. More prosaic folk will think that beginning in this way was similar to buying a piano before the necessary house furnishings. I also wanted squash. I wanted it for those deep-throated yellow blossoms—and the squashes—and for the broad and alternately arranged leaves that diminish as stepping stones over the tall grass. Airily I trod them to the spaces beyond.

Give me at any time the homely catalogue to the miscellaneous information of an encyclopedia. With the latter all imagination vanishes except in what passes for facts; with the former what else makes gardening attractive? I like the catalogue for another reason: the newest lists are always free from blights, no questions, no doubts, all excellent, many superfluous, and some immense.

"Turnip—White Milan" or "Yellow Globe"? Off and away. I was globe-trotting in Milan. Soon I saw Yellow Milan or White Globe (how did their names run?) threatening to grow as far underground as Jack's beanstalk went above. Perhaps I would see myself in print in our popular press next fall. The caption might read: "Frank Wilder Grows Turnip Large As Head," and below was a picture of my head and a turnip, side by side.

Dusk was touching all, softening the wheelbarrow for instance, and still I sat thumbing the pages, measuring in my mind's eye rows and rows of luscious vegetables. On the coolish, lightly stirring air came the unmistakable notes of a sure-lipped veteran bugler blowing "Assembly." I straightened up with an intenseness hitherto lacking. Surely I heard the top sergeant's whistle and the other whistles along the company streets. The far-off bugler played "Retreat"—then "Mess Call." Again I heard the mess kits rattle. Those were good days. Then I glanced at the wheelbarrow, dimly outlined in the dark, and the path of warm lamp light that led to the open kitchen door. And I knew these days were better.

HORSES AND THE H. C. L.

Horses do not care when high prices come down. If they were quite frank, they would admit a desire that prices stay up. When they go down, regular feed comes back, and what horse waits to quit eating rolled oats? Some horses in New York City, at least, have been enjoying breakfast food fare for the past fortnight. Ordinary oats have gone so high and become so scarce that even rolled oats were cheaper.

But regardless of the high cost of the horse's living, what probably troubles him more is the difficulty of reaching the bottom of the nose-bag. Why don't they use more the contraption by which, when the patient horse, lurching in the city street, has devoured everything down to within three inches of the bottom of the bag, he will be able to go the rest of the way without strain? And especially without assistance from the passerby? One noon-time was marked by an example of kindness among the horses themselves. A team of them, huge trucks, had won their way to the last long three inches, but had solved the problem of winning through themselves. One was resting the bag on the neck of the other, pushing successfully into the illusive oats. The other had ceased to munch and was apparently waiting for something.

After the first horse had apparently rolled in the last oat, with a rather satisfied toss of the head, he removed the bag from his fellow's neck and turned his head to its natural position. Then his partner raised his own bag, rested it on the other's neck, and proceeded to get his fill. I was in a quandary, that noon, as to what to do in a certain situation. I had been wanting some one to help me do something. Later I remembered the horses, and, helping my friend first, received what I had been waiting for.

Which is a long way, perhaps, from the high price of feed oats, but one cannot be a minor philosopher in the streets of New York without wandering.

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Your friends will notice your Lloyd Loom Woven Baby Carriage. The finely woven body as soft and as pliable as a knitted scarf always receives favorable comments.

The Lloyd Carriage is such an improvement over the ordinary carriage of coarse weave. And you can buy one in your town. Write for the names of Dealers who carry this line.

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Menominee, Mich.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

To Reconstruct Armenia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Obviously a misunderstanding prevails in America concerning the present political status of Armenia, and newspaper captions such as "Armenia Formally Recognized by the United States," "America Recognizes Republic of Armenia," "United States Recognizes State of Armenia" and "Armenia Formally Recognized as an Independent Republic," add to the general confusion.

After the Bolshevik revolution of November 17, 1917, the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Azerbaijan Tartars, in the Trans-Caucasian region, united their fortunes by organizing at Tiflis a joint parliament, which, on April 22, 1918, declared its independence, under the name of Federal Republic of Trans-Caucasia. On May 26, 1918, this federal republic was dissolved and there were born the Armenian, the Azerbaijan and the Georgian republics of the Caucasus. The Supreme Council, on January 28, 1920, with a view of making Trans-Caucasia a permanent barrier against the advance of Bolshevism, recognized these republics formally.

The Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, with its capital at Eriwan, is composed of the Province of Eriwan, parts of the provinces of Kars, Tiflis, and Elizabetpol—former territories of Russian Armenia. Its area is 26,000 square miles and it has a population of 2,160,000 divided as follows: Armenians 1,293,000; Tartars and kindred races 588,000; Kurds 32,000; Yezidis, 50,000; Russians, Greeks, and Georgians, 123,000, and Gypsies, 24,000.

The recognition by the Allies and by the United States Government of the de facto government of the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, which has been in existence for two years, is only a perfunctory step. For the reconstitution of an Armenian state it is necessary that the Allies and the United States recognize the independence of United Armenia, which should include Russian Armenia, the seven Armenian provinces of Turkish Armenia, and Cilicia; and that the Allies unanimously offer to assist the United States in the disarming of the Turks and the pacification of the entire area of Armenia. (Signed) ARSHAG MAHESIAN, New York City, New York.



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WOMEN'S PLACE IN PARTY ESTABLISHED

Republican Convention Adopts Report of Rules Committee Increasing Executive Committee Membership to Fifteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Republican women who, as prospective voters in presidential and other elections have been seeking increased recognition in the party organization, have won a large part of what they have been working for. They had the satisfaction of seeing their improved party status established when the rules committee report was adopted without question by the convention at yesterday's session.

By this action the executive committee of the Republican National Committee is increased, as the women urged, from 10 to 15 members. There is no definite statement that the additional members are to be women, but the committee goes so far as to say informally that the five new memberships are intended to give opportunity to recognize the women.

It is the same as with the addition of an assistant secretary to the national committee. The place is expected to be filled by a woman, but no specification to that effect is made. The women asked for "equal" representation with men and for a vice-chairmanship as well as a secretaryship. Yet all the while a large proportion of their organization really believed it to be advisable to moderate these demands somewhat. They favored making their request in the terms proposed by Mrs. McGill McCormick.

As the matter stands, therefore, the women are generally very well content with what has now been accorded them. The moderates among them, comprising perhaps those more broadly experienced in political affairs, are inclined to agree with the men that it is for the women to go into their home districts and ask the voters to accord them the enlarged representation they desire. As they win the support of the voters, they will come naturally into greater preference for places in the party organization.

Women who take this view are satisfied that there is nothing to be gained by undertaking to force matters beyond the point where women's experience and education in the detail of politics gives them, individually or collectively, the equipment that will enable them to measure up to the political opportunities that open to them.

Challenge From Women

Suffrage Association Urges Ratification by Final State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Necessity for action making inevitable the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment by the thirty-sixth state is urged upon the Republican national convention by a memorial presented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Signed by Mary Garrett Hay, vice-president; Gertrude Foster Brown, president; Emma Winner Rogers, treasurer; Nettie R. Schuler, corresponding secretary; Esther Ogden, director; and Rose Young, press chairman, it reads:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association asks permission to place on record with the Republican national convention its appreciation of the resolution of the National Republican Executive Committee on June 1 urging the governors of Vermont and Connecticut to call special sessions of their legislatures in order to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, and in urging the Delaware Legislature to complete ratification of the amendment. The spirit of fairness underlying the committee's action must commend it to every lover of liberty regardless of party, and its political far-sightedness must be evident to every Republican desirous of party victory.

"Conceding to the committee's action its full and friendly significance, the National American Woman Suffrage Association further asks permission to reemphasize before this convention the fact that on the very eve of complete victory a deadlock supervenes in the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, and for that deadlock the Republican Party must carry its full share of responsibility, since three states with Republican legislatures remain on the unrattified list.

"Republican leaders frequently point out that their party has insured a far larger proportion of ratifications of the Nineteenth Amendment than has the Democratic Party, and apparently count on this situation to accrue to the advantage of the Republicans. The position would be logical if the relative proportion between Republicans and Democrats were the essential thing, but it is by no means the essential thing. The thirty-sixth state is the essential thing.

the thirty-sixth state has ratified. The only resolution of the situation that can make actual and alive what is so far a merely potential claim of the Republican Party on the woman voter."

Treaty Plank of Democrats
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A declaration in favor of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles will be the main plank in the Democratic platform, according to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who arrived here on Tuesday night to prepare for the national convention.

REFERENDUM ON STRIKES PROPOSED

United States Chamber of Commerce Seeks Sentiment as to Proposed Law Prohibiting Interruption of Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The utilities committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday asked members of the organization to vote on two recommendations: 1. Strikes by employees of all public service corporations performing public service essential to the lives, health, well-being and comfort of the people should be explicitly prohibited by law. 2. Suitable tribunals should be created by the law to adjudicate differences between employees of public service corporations and their employers, and the decision of such tribunals should be final and binding on both parties.

In recommending the proposals for a referendum, the committee expressed the opinion that "no corporation or person, individually or collectively, may lawfully or rightfully obstruct or impede the performance of any duty or obligation of the state or of any agency created by the state for the performance of a public service."

"The state is sovereign," the statement continues. "Its will is expressed through the government created by it. That will cannot be given if the servants of the government refuse to obey its behests. Therefore, no servant of the government has either moral or legal right to obstruct the lawful processes of the government.

If such assumed right were successfully asserted, the will of the servant would override the will of the people, the government would be subverted, and the servants would become the masters.

"It is the obligation of the state to protect the lives, health, security, rights and property of all of its people. These depend on the uninterrupted operation of the agencies which provide transportation, water, light, heat, power, and means of communication. It is, therefore, the right of the people that such uninterrupted operation be guaranteed by the power of the state.

"These agencies are created by the state for services of a public character; they are devoted exclusively to the service of the public; they operate by virtue of powers delegated to them by the state, and they are thereby public agents of the state to perform public services indispensable to the well-being, comfort, security, and often to the health and lives of all the people. The state is, therefore, bound so to exert its powers as to enable these agencies and instrumentalities fully and effectively to perform the services delegated to them.

"The immediate result of a strike is to compel the suspension of the industry against which the strike is directed. When directed against a public utility, it is an invasion of that which is indispensable to the community. Strikes by employees of public service corporations should be prohibited by law as conspiracies against the paramount interests of the public. It is obvious, however, that the great class of employees thus deprived of the power of self-protection by means of strike should be otherwise protected against unjust relations with their employers through suitable tribunals empowered equitably to adjust differences, whose findings should be final and supported by due provision for enforcement."

BOY SCOUTS GOING TO ENGLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Virginia—A full patrol of eight Boy Scouts will be sent from Richmond to England to take part in the International meeting of Scouts in London, July 25 to August 7, under the direction of the British boy Scouts. They plan to visit many places of interest in England and return to America about September 1.

AMERICAN WALNUT
"The Cabinet-wood of the Elect"

THE HAPPY FACT about this "Noble Cabinet-Wood" is that there still is plenty of it (though some, unfortunately, are not aware of the truth).

The Book of American Walnut is a book that deserves a place on your library table. May we send it with our compliments? (Thank you.)

AMERICAN WALNUT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
Room 1006, 616 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

MR. COLBY WILL BE DISTRICT DELEGATE

Secretary of State Expected to Represent President at the Democratic Convention—Vote Sought for Washingtonians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There has been some criticism of the selection of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, as one of the delegates from the District of Columbia to the Democratic convention in San Francisco, on the ground that he has not been a resident of the District for one year. However, Mr. Colby was here during a large part of the war, when he was connected with the United States Shipping Board, and at any rate, it is said, since the residents of the District have no vote, it does not matter whether Mr. Colby has resided here long enough to be able to vote at the primaries, as is required in the states.

It is assumed by many persons that Mr. Colby is President Wilson's personal choice and that he will speak for the President at the convention. He certainly would not have been chosen for his Democratic affiliation; for Mr. Colby has been for the most part a Republican, or Progressive, having attached himself to the Democratic Party only when he came out in support of Mr. Wilson's candidacy.

Before the mention of Mr. Colby as the head of the delegation from Washington, it had been generally thought that Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, would be the man who would present the President's views.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who has been named as a member of the women's associate Democratic national committee, is one of the wealthiest women in Washington and prominent in social and philanthropic work. Her son-in-law is the owner and publisher of The Washington Post, which is not unfavorably inclined toward the Administration.

Efforts are being made to have a plank inserted in the Republican and Democratic platforms enfranchising the residents of the District of Columbia.

The following resolution was presented to the resolutions committee in Chicago yesterday:

"We, the organizations whose names are attached, petition the two dominant political parties, in their conventions assembled at Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, respectively, to insert a plank in their platforms asking Congress to pass laws, which in the judgment of Congress, will give to residents of the District of Columbia political rights and privileges that the citizens of the remainder of the country enjoy, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to the platform committees of the two parties."

PUBLIC HEALTH PLANK OPPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Warning against the proposed "health" plank for the Republican platform is given in a message to the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago convention from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, as follows:

"The proposed plank in the Republican platform for a 'better coordinated federal public health service' and the 'physical education of the youth of the country' is a dangerous one, and should not be adopted. It sounds well, but in reality is promoted by only one school of medicine, the one that so signally failed in the influenza epidemic and throughout the war, and by the American Medical Association, which wants to establish an allopathic medical autocracy and to enforce upon the country its own doctrines and its own pet vivisectional medicine. This means endless inoculation with serums and vaccines derived through animal torture, and all of them of unproved value where not positively destructive of human health.

"Oppose any so-called 'health' plank which does not specifically provide for laymen representation and for equal representation by the different schools of medicine.

"Any and all medical legislation

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avored by the American Medical Association means animal and human vivisection. Oppose it."

BRITISH DECISION NOT TO TAX WAR WEALTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Following the announcement by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday in the House of Commons that the government had decided to make no proposals for the taxation of war wealth, J. R. Clynes, Labor leader and former Food Controller, opened the debate on Tuesday by challenging the Chancellor of the Exchequer for abandoning the plan. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the excess profits tax, which was an alternative to war wealth levy, would produce nearly twice as much if the profits continued at anything like their present rate, and the whole world of banking, commerce, finance and industry, much as it disliked the excess profits duty, preferred "evils that they knew to the more terrible evils of a levy."

One false step, producing one serious bankruptcy, he said, might bring a whole train of evils, the extent and duration of which no one could measure. He asked the House to maintain the excess profits duty at 60 per cent. As showing the abnormal proportion which well-to-do people sacrificed of their income to the government, he pointed out that direct taxation today is 66.75 per cent, income tax having risen since 1913 from 1s. 2d. to 6s. in the pound. It is evident from the debate that the excess profits duty may become a permanent feature of British taxation.

BRITISH AIR SERVICE DECLARED INEFFICIENT

LONDON, England (Tuesday) (Canadian Press)—Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely, former head of the British Air Ministry, called attention to the inefficiency of Great Britain's air service at the present time during his speech at the Mansion House in connection with the inauguration of the Air League of the British Empire. The organization was formed to instruct public opinion upon the importance of air power.

"In 1918," declared General Seely, "we were the best equipped in the air of all nations, but today our position is indeed serious. The State, so far as aviation is concerned, has practically gone out of business, and private industry is at a full stop. In Germany 18 large firms are preparing for the rapid development of aviation.

"Our navy," he continued, "is setting the air equipment necessary for the efficiency of the national defenses and is suffering from sloppy control, as there is no coordination between the army, navy and air services."

PLANS TO RENEW WHEAT BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons yesterday it was announced that the government still had under consideration the renewal of the Canadian Wheat Board for another year. If the board is renewed legislation will be necessary to control the crop for the current year. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that it was the duty of the Canadian Wheat Board to secure the best price for Canadian wheat in the world market.

SPEED RECORDS BROKEN

ROCKLAND, Maine—The torpedo boat destroyer Satterlee broke all American records for speed in her standardization trials off this port when she made a mile at the rate of 38.257 knots. The best previous record of 37.04 knots was held by the destroyers Dent and Wickes.



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Blackberry Jam Peach Jam
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Orange Marmalade
Grapefruit Marmalade
Pineapple Preserve
Cherry Preserve

IRISH CRITICISM OF AN AMERICAN TRIAL

Dublin Corporation Takes Action in Opposition to Sentence Passed by United States Court on Jim Larkin of Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Dublin Corporation, meeting on Monday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, moved "That this council considers the indeterminate sentence of five to 10 years imprisonment, passed by a judge of the United States on Jim Larkin, former member of this council, as excessive, more especially as there are grave doubts as to the impartiality of his trial; that we request the president of the elected representatives of this country, Citizen Eamonn de Valera, to exercise his influence with the American authorities in America to secure Larkin's release."

The following amendment was proposed and carried by 28 votes to 11: "That this council has learned with dismay and regret of the sentence on Jim Larkin, former member of this council, and a fellow Irishman of such considerable influence, and we hope for his speedy liberation; and further, that the town clerk be instructed to apply to the minister for foreign affairs of the Irish republic to obtain from our American Ambassador full report on the whole question for use of this council, that we may be in a position to consider what further action may be taken."

A Pitched Battle

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—A pitched battle between members of the Ulster volunteers' force and the Sinn Feiners took place on Tuesday night at Lisbellaw, near Enniskillen. The volunteers, who have been acting in place of the police since the local barracks were closed, met a party of about 50 Sinn Feiners carrying petrol and hay, and, summoning help, engaged the Sinn Feiners, some of whom were wounded.

Seditious Document Revealed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—At Cork barracks, Charles O'Donoghue of Killowen, County Cork, was court-martialled on charge of having a seditious document in his possession. The document, which is the official organ of the Irish volunteers, stated: "The man who joins the police or military forces is a traitor, who deserves the sternest punishment. Every form of pressure may be lawfully applied to prevent Irishmen joining the service of the enemy. If the organization was perfect, the enemy would get no rest, night or day. No garrison of his could rest secure; no link in his machinery could be safe. Ambushes, raids, surprises, interruption of his communications, interception of his correspondence, destruction of his fortified positions, losses of his weapons and equipment, would have to be apprehended by him daily in every part of the country, not only in some parts of Ireland. There should be no peaceful districts in Ireland, except those which the enemy has evacuated."

Accused refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the court.

BRITISH TROOPS TO GO TO SCHLESWIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—British occupation troops in Schleswig, consisting of the first battalion of Sherwood Foresters, numbering 76 officers and 1100 men, will arrive here on June 16, and the light cruiser Carysfort, with Vice-Admiral Thomas Sheppard on board, will arrive the same day, accompanied by two destroyers. On June 17 the troops will be inspected by the King, who will afterwards entertain the officers to dinner.

Next day the officers and men will be guests at a luncheon given by Parliament, and at night a grand banquet in their honor will take place at the Tivoli. British forces will leave Copenhagen on June 19. At a meeting of the Schleswig commission of Parliament on Tuesday Mr. Neergaard, the Premier, stated that the treaty, after being signed in Paris, would be submitted to the Danish Parliament next Monday and signed by the King on the following day.

Owing to the visit of the British occupation troops, His Majesty will be unable to leave for Schleswig immediately afterwards, but he will probably cross the frontier on horseback, accompanied by cabinet ministers and high state officials on June 18. Members of Parliament will proceed by steamer to Sonderborg, where the King and ministers will meet them. Following visits by the King to various towns in Schleswig, a popular feast will take place at Dybbol.

CAMBRIDGE TO CONFER HONORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For the University of Cambridge, the week beginning June 13 will have special academic importance. On Tuesday A. J. Balfour is to be installed as Chancellor, while on the following Saturday it is proposed to confer honorary degrees on the following distinguished company: As L.L.D., Mr. Lloyd George (Prime Minister), Mr. Bonar Law (leader of the House of Commons), Austen Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Viscount Burnham (proprietor of The Daily Telegraph), Lord Cecil (chancellor of the University of Birmingham), Sir Donald Maclean (deputy chairman of committees, House of Commons), J. H. Thomas (member for Derby and general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen), Gerald Balfour (member for Hampstead and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge), J. F. F. Rawlinson (member for Cambridge University); as Litt.D., Henri Louis Bergson (member of the French Institute and professor at the Collège de France), C. M. Doughty (fellow of Caius College), Edmund Gosse (formerly librarian of the House of Lords) and Sir James Frazer (professor of social anthropology, Liverpool); as Sc.D., Sir J. J. Thomson (master of Trinity College, Cambridge (president of the Royal Society), Sir James Larmor (member for Cambridge University, Lucasian professor of mathematics).

While the exports for May were the highest ever recorded, imports for the same period were lower in value than those of any months since last November. For the five months of this year that have passed, British imports were valued at £265,201,559. Exports during these months totaled £321,114,534. Reexports of foreign and colonial merchandise during May amounted to £20,260,078, while for the last five months these reexports totaled £115,767,120.

DEALERS DROP TERM "JUNK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The junk business in the United States, handled by 5000 dealers, aggregates \$1,000,000,000, according to F. X. W. Reidenbach of Rochester, New York, president of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers. At a meeting of the association here it was voted to discontinue the use of the term "junk" in connection with the business. They characterize themselves as dealers in waste and by-products, and hold that their organization is "a great force in conservation."

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RAILROADS CALLED
PROFITEER VICTIMS

Toll of \$600,000,000, or 12 Per Cent, Paid by Them in Last Three Years, Says Mr. Lauck—Railway Earnings Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroads in the United States have been the greatest victims of profiteering except wage earners, salaried workers, and people of fixed incomes, according to a statement made public yesterday by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad unions and brotherhoods. The statement says that the toll of profiteers from railroads was \$600,000,000 in the three years from 1917 to 1919, and will be \$1,000,000,000 from 1920 to 1922 unless the profiteers are checked. In the words of Mr. Lauck's report:

"The most serious aspect of this phase of the profiteering problem is that it means a fixed charge upon the public of millions of dollars annually for all time to come, for if the railroads are mulcted of a billion dollars in undue profits in the expenditures for maintenance and betterments during the ensuing three years, that amount necessarily becomes part of the capital investment upon which the public must pay a fair return."

Tribute Said to Be 12 Per Cent

"In this connection it should be stated that the railroads were protected against the profiteers, reasonable and necessary advances could be made in the wages of railroad workers without material increases in transportation rates, and attention may also be called to the fact that in such legal steps as have been taken to punish or restrain profiteering not a move has been made against the profiteers in steel and steel products, coal, petroleum, and railroad equipment and supplies."

Mr. Lauck report fixes 12 per cent as the profiteering tribute which the railroads have paid to the producers of coal, petroleum, steel and steel products, car and locomotive manufacturers and others.

This figure was reached after analysis of railroad expenditures and the profits of companies from which they purchased. Profiteering in coal, the excess of war profits over peacetime profits, is fixed at 12 per cent, and the excess profits on steel rails is given as 14 per cent. Mr. Lauck quotes a letter by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the Currency, asserting that the United States Steel Corporation had earned 100 per cent on its capital stock, and could have doubled the pay of every employee from president to water boy, and still have paid 7 per cent dividends. Mr. Williams' letter said that the Lackawanna Steel Company could have cut prices \$20 a ton on steel and still have paid 7 per cent dividends.

Indications are, Mr. Lauck says, that "the steel barons are going to make enormously greater profits this year than ever before, stupendous as those profits have been for the past four years."

Net Operation Income Increased

Figures given out yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that net railroad operation income increased generally during the first three months of 1920, as compared with the first three months of 1919. Business was, on the whole, much heavier, both in freight and passenger traffic, and earnings were proportionately greater, except in the eastern district, where storms checked traffic entirely for a time on a number of lines, notably in New England.

The eastern district was the only one to show a deficit from operations. That was \$25,220,817 for the quarter, as against \$4,438,844 for 1919. A large part of this deficit presumably was brought about by weather conditions, which made the handling of trains extremely difficult. In the southern and western districts and for the United States as a whole much improvement was shown in the first three months of this year. The railroads did not go back to private ownership until March 1, and the improved condition of affairs due to revived business was thoroughly manifest by that time. Indeed, it was contended by persons who opposed returning the roads that the companies wanted them back because they expected heavy business in the coming years.

For the country as a whole, railway operating revenues for the first three months of 1920 were \$1,334,755,084, against \$1,098,572,804. These figures

show the improvement in business. Expenses advanced only from \$1,001,472,245 to \$1,214,028,512 in the same time. Net operating revenue was \$63,427,105, against \$34,186,086 in 1919. The net revenue for March, 1920, was only \$10,206,576, indicating that the net revenues for January and February must have averaged about \$25,000,000 each, and pointing to a rather sharp falling off in net income under private control.

APPOINTMENTS MADE
TO FEDERAL BOARDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday made recess appointments of Henry Jones Ford of New Jersey, Mark W. Potter of New York and James Duncan of Massachusetts to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Marston Taylor Bogert of New York and Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts were named members of the United States Tariff Commission. Nicholas Kelley of New York was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The appointees to the Interstate Commerce Commission were nominated some weeks ago, but the Senate failed to act on them. When they take office all vacancies on the commission will have been filled, including the two new places created by the Transportation Act which increased the membership from nine to eleven.

Former Governor McCall also was nominated some time ago, but the Senate adjourned without acting on his nomination. The appointment of Mr. Bogert to the Tariff Commission is a new one. Mr. Bogert is a chemist and a member of the National Research Council; the General Munitions Board, the United States Board on Gas Warfare and the committee on chemicals of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Kelley, who is an official in the Treasury Department, will succeed Norman Davis, who is to be appointed Undersecretary of State, vice Secretary Frank L. Polk, resigned.

CANADA TO PREVENT
SUGAR SPECULATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Although attempts have been made to force the price of sugar in Ontario up to 30 cents a pound, the Board of Commerce is out to stop the speculation, which is evidently at the bottom of such high prices.

"There is absolutely no justification for sugar costing more than 22 cents a pound, unless the cost has been raised by speculators," is the opinion of the board as expressed by W. F. O'Connor, K. C., and James Murdoch.

"No dealer is justified in charging replacement value, that is, in raising his price because of an advance in the cost of the commodity to others. His price should consist of the average cost of all the supply that he has on hand, plus freight and plus a reasonable profit which, in the case of retailers, is 2 cents, the same figure that prevails in the United States. The present price is 19 cents. Nothing justifies an advance at retail except an advance at the refinery."

FORMER SOLDIERS AS PREMIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan—That the provincial premiers and the dominion premiers should be returned soldiers was the statement of J. H. Flynn, president of the Grand Army of Canada, during an address here. The meeting, which declared itself to be composed of former soldiers, sailors and citizens, passed a resolution demanding the resignation of the Dominion Government and the calling of a general election. The government, according to the resolution, had been elected for the war and had outlived its mandate. It was decided that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the King, the Governor-General, the Premier, leader of the Opposition and the press.

SOLDIERS' TAXES REMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—London is one of the few cities in Ontario to take advantage of permission given by the government to remit municipal taxes of war veterans. This year in London, men who saw overseas service and who own property are exempt from payment of all taxes except for school and local improvements. The departure will cost the corporation about \$12,000 in all. Many of the veterans, owning lots in annexed districts, benefit to the extent of only a few cents. Others with valuable houses are exempt to the sum of \$75 or more. Soldiers with no property may become house owners on special terms through the city's housing commission.

DRIVE TO COLLECT
DELINQUENT TAXES

Bureau of Internal Revenue Expects to Take in Several Million Dollars Reported Withheld From the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue expect collections aggregating several million dollars from delinquent taxes and penalties as a result of a campaign against tax delinquents which will include every part of the country. The bureau will pay special attention to collecting the excise tax on sales by manufacturers, the so-called luxury tax, the jewelry tax, the tax on toilet articles and proprietary medicines, the soft drink taxes, and the taxes on entertainment admissions.

The report has reached the bureau from many sources that dealers and others responsible for the payment of these taxes have failed in their duty. Frauds of considerable magnitude are said to have been uncovered in the matter of soda fountain and amusement taxes, where proprietors have collected money from the public as tax but have pocketed it instead of turning it in to the government.

William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has summoned a special force of revenue officers, experienced in handling sales taxes, to this city for special training before the campaign begins. These men will head a group which will visit every large city in the United States in order to bring to justice willful evaders of taxes without embarrassing persons honestly endeavoring to comply with the law.

The government, it is estimated, is losing several million dollars annually through failure of retailers to collect the full tax on toilet articles and medicinal preparations. Ticket brokers are being prosecuted if they are found to be evading the law. It is reported that in Chicago alone, 150 theaters and motion picture houses are not making monthly returns of admission taxes.

The campaign will aim to educate the public as well as to enforce the law. Officers engaged in it will have authority to examine any books, papers, records, or memoranda bearing on items to be included in tax returns, and to summon for examination under oath all persons acquainted with the matters to be inquired into.

ATTACK ON VILLA
FORCES IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Troops of the de facto government of Mexico continue their concentration about Parral, Chihuahua, in preparation for an attack upon Francisco Villa, according to latest information from Mexico. The State Department is informed that General Amaro, of the Mexican Army, has reached Jimenez with a considerable force of cavalry and infantry.

Railroad communication between Jimenez and Parral has been reopened, the United States Consul at Chihuahua has reported.

The military ability of Francisco Villa is generally respected in Mexico, and it is considered doubtful that any effort will be made against him except in considerable force. The commands of the Mexican generals have previously been reported moving into Chihuahua to attack. It is expected that an effort will be made to surround the Villa force when preparations have been completed.

END OF NEW YORK
TIE-UP MAY BE NEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A decision by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, that independent tugs and lighter companies come under the eight-hour-day transportation act, and announcement that longshoremen along the coast outside this port are voting on the question of return are taken to indicate an earlier end of the tie-up here than had been expected. Railroad boatmen quit work with the charge that the roads were selling their harbor boat equipment to independent companies for a nominal consideration in order to

avoid the eight-hour day. The Palmer decision reads the law as covering those boats, and it is thought likely the men will return to work confident that they cannot be forced to work overtime without proper pay.

GUATEMALA TROOPS
TO COERCE STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Guatemalan Government which has succeeded the regime of President Estrada Cabrera, who is now held a prisoner in Guatemala City, is reported, in a dispatch to the State Department yesterday from the United States legation in that city, to have sent troops to suppress a general railroad strike which has tied up mail and train service for several days.

The government has warned the strikers that they must "return to work, and has threatened vigorous action if they refuse to do so."

Although no information has been received to that effect, it is viewed in official quarters here that the strike is destined either to aid the former President or to insure his further punishment by the de facto authorities.

GERMAN WAR CRAFT
TO BE EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The U. S. S. Hancock and three tugs, according to announcement yesterday by the Navy Department, have left Rosyth, Scotland, with three former German destroyers in tow. The destroyers will eventually be brought to the United States, as will the former German battleship Ostfriesland and the cruiser Frankfort, which are still at Rosyth. The latter vessels are expected to sail from Brest, France, on July 15, at which time the destroyers will be taken in tow for the trip across the Atlantic.

After the German ships have been examined by naval experts, they probably will be exhibited in cities of the United States. Eventually they will be destroyed.

PRICE OF EXPORT
KEROSENE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—For the first time in nearly four years, an announcement of a reduction in the price of export kerosene was made yesterday. Standard Oil of New Jersey reduced the price of bulk, barrel and case kerosene for export 3-4 of a cent, making the new prices 14, 24.25 and 36.75 respectively. This reduction followed an increase in the export price of barrel kerosene of one-half cent last week, made because of the difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of barrel staves. Container cost was indicated to be the sole reason for the increase, because the price for bulk and case remained the same at that time.

VACANCIES IN THE NAVY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department has made known its need to fill 30 or more vacancies in the commissioned grade of assistant civil engineer, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade). Entrance pay and allowances are approximately \$3200 a year, and increases to a figure as high as \$9600 depend on length of service and promotions.

CARMEN ACCEPT COMPROMISE
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—By an overwhelming vote, local street car men decided to accept a compromise wage agreement, fixing the maximum hourly pay at 70 cents, thus avoiding a threatened strike.

REPRESENTATION OF
WORKERS IS URGED

Labor Party's Woman Candidate for United States Senator Sees Need for Them to Take a Hand in the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Labor is feeling more and more that Congress should take on a new complexion, that the United States is governed mostly by lawyers and big business men, and that it would be an excellent thing for the country for Labor, fresh in the field and ignorant of the usual political tricks, to take a hand in the government, so Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of New York, who was nominated for United States Senator by the state branch of the American Labor Party, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Schneiderman, whose nomination was proposed and seconded by men, added that she would be glad to be elected, in order to serve the great body of people who work for their living.

"Labor does not mean merely a group of factory or mine or other manual workers," she said. "In the broad sense it means all who work for their living whether they earn it by hand or by brain, whether manual or professional workers. And I am inclined to think that the professional ones have the harder time of it because they are not organized and so cannot so well demand their rights; they are more at the mercy of those who would exploit them."

"The last Congress did nothing for Labor, so it has been proved that Mr. Gompers' nonpartisan policy will not work. Those who voted for some Labor bills voted against others, so the effect was nullified. Statistics prepared by Dr. E. B. Resa of the Bureau of Standards show that of the \$5,500,000,000 spent by the United States Government last year, 93 per cent went for war and the navy; 5 per cent for public works and only 1.01 per cent was spent for human welfare, education, study of Labor problems, agriculture, the welfare of women and children, libraries, research, etc. If Labor had been represented in larger numbers more would have been spent for public welfare and education, to make the people of America happier and better citizens."

"I believe firmly that there should be women in the Senate; they would do the men there a great deal of good as well as the country at large; in fact we need women throughout the government, for men cannot represent women. The ideal Congress would be one in which both the woman and the man's points of view

were represented. The biggest group in society is the group that earns its own living, that works for it and does not live on interest and profits. It would be a good thing for the country to legislate for them, not just for millionaires. Then those people would share the election expenses and would hold their representatives responsible to them."

Miss Schneiderman said that her nomination had not cost "one red cent."

WOMEN PLAN FOR
THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—"We now want to know unequivocally where every man in public life stands," said Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, in announcing that the women of the State propose to enter the fall campaign with the purpose of working against the Republican Party as the party that has worked against suffrage. The statement issued by the association says that "we shall make specific exception of all those Republican candidates who are actively helping us, or who will pledge themselves to help us."

"We have been played with long enough," continued Miss Ludington. "If a man is not actively for us he will be considered to be against us. We shall certainly do all in our power to oppose a candidate for governor who does not announce himself in favor of immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment. This policy will apply to all candidates for state office. The turn for candidates for the Legislature will come later. First we shall find where every candidate for the State ticket stands and second, we shall find whether he means to do anything that will really help us and do it immediately."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOR HAWAIIANS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—If Japanese residents in the Hawaiian Islands do not want their children to receive an education having the English language as its basis of instruction, then they should send them to schools in Japan. This is the opinion expressed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, who is a visitor in Honolulu. "I can see no reason for objection on the part of Japanese to the abolishment of the foreign language schools in these islands," he continued. "If the Hawaiian-born Japanese are to become voters and good American citizens they must be given an education in schools having English as the basis of instruction. The third generation of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands will not learn Japanese as a home language. This has been proved by the states."

REGULATION OF
MOTION PICTURES

Massachusetts Committee to Maintain Its Efforts for Enactment of a State Censorship Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Efforts to obtain state censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts are to be redoubled until a law making such a provision has been put upon the statute books, or until a better means of improving the standards of films as exhibited in the Commonwealth is in evidence, say members of the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures, which met in executive session yesterday to plan for continued action in this direction.

Last week's veto of the censorship bill by Gov. Calvin Coolidge because of the report of unconstitutionality by the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, appears to have greatly increased the determination of the committee rather than to have lessened it.

The Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures is now organized upon a permanent basis, and it is understood that the 347 state-wide and local organizations that have cooperated in the movement for state censorship are to continue to do so and that the number of organizations is likely to exceed 400.

AMHERST AWARDS
THREE FELLOWSHIPS

AMHERST, Massachusetts—The award of the Amherst memorial fellowships has been announced. The fellowships, which provide \$2000 a year for each of two fellows who may be graduates of any college or university, are for the study of social, economic and political institutions. Luther Lee Barnard, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, receives a fellowship for one year to be spent in the United States. A two-year fellowship is awarded to Leland Hamilton Jenks, graduate student at Columbia University, who will study in London. Carter Lyman Goodrich, a graduate of Amherst, receives a two-year fellowship, to begin in September, 1921, and will study in this country. There were 51 applicants for the awards.

JAIL FOR DRY LAW VIOLATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Indication of the tightening effect which the Supreme Court prohibition decision is having on prohibition enforcement was seen in Brooklyn yesterday in the announcement by Federal Judge Chatfield that hereafter all persons convicted before him of violating the prohibition law would be sentenced to jail.

Now Is the Time To Buy
Carpets and Rugs For Fall

—It May Be Difficult Later

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Their creamy, white color—their swinging lines and superb tailoring distinguish them as being among the smartest garments for all purposes during the vacation season.

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HOW HOME RULE IS TO BENEFIT IRELAND

Powers to Be Delegated to New Irish Authorities Will Be as Extensive as Those of a Separate State in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There could not be a more fatal mistake at this moment than to make agreement in Ireland a condition precedent to an effort at settling the Irish question. Thus writes Lord Charnwood in the current number of the Anglo-French Review.

It seemed, quite recently, that England was inclined to shelve the Irish problem by saying that if Irishmen could only agree on what they wanted, they could have it, and still further that they could have nothing till they did agree.

During the war, when the revolting insurrection in Ireland, on behalf of Germany, had almost shocked men of all parties to a point where they might come together, there was a wild hope of possible unity. The most, however, that was gained by the different factions was a wish that they could agree, for they had reason to hope that rooted differences between Irishman and Irishman might, under more wholesome conditions, disappear.

Disunion Not Surprising

The disunion in Ireland at the present time is not really surprising. How could there be spontaneous agreement between Ulster Protestants and the mass of South Country Irishmen, who are Nationalist in feeling and inclined to be swayed between a sober and high-principled nationalism and Sinn Féin?

The former party is sentimentally attached to the Union and has at least no obvious business reason for desiring a change, but the latter is attracted by the idea of Irish independence, with the hope of obtaining large pecuniary benefit therefrom. Furthermore, Ulster has lately proved its power to prevent the carrying into effect of at least one proposed change, and that has led the Southerners to believe that they too might, with advantage, attempt compulsive measures.

Lord Charnwood considers that a solution of the difficulty would seem to lie along the lines of a proposal by England, that would show forth her real determination to effect a settlement which, according to her highest sense of right, was just to both parties.

Ungrudging Support Merited

In addition, such a proposal should make clear what so far has seemed somewhat obscure, namely a resolution not to be driven by either party into what is unjust. In such a policy, the government would merit ungrudging support, as a decisive and right step forward would have been taken, even if some of the actual proposals did not meet with entire approval.

Lord Charnwood also considers that the proposals in the present bill for giving Home Rule to Ireland encourage a greater hope of settlement than those of any measure that has gone before. Ireland, however, is socially even darker than in the years which led up to Mr. Gladstone's conversion. In spite of the fact that the country's economic condition has greatly improved.

The apparent reason for this optimism is, it is said, because in Great Britain the former opponents of Home Rule's now generally recognize that a new departure must be made; and also, the framers of the bill, unlike their predecessors, have begun by recognizing the difficulty of Ulster.

Outlook Broadening

It is pointed out that from 1886 to 1914, English opinion had been divided into two schools. First, there was the one which believed that order and material progress would be sufficient to remove the natural sentiment of Irish nationalism—which, in spite of the excesses which have become associated with it, is wholesome at bottom; and secondly, the one which showed toward Ulster a profound and perverse want of sympathy. The mere fact of the present proposals being before the government implies, it is considered, that both sides are broadening their outlook.

The main outlines of the Government of Ireland bill may be recalled briefly thus: Northern Ireland—Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone—is, under the measure, to have a Parliament. Southern Ireland, that is the rest of Ireland, including the three remaining predominantly Roman Catholic and

Nationalist counties of Ulster, is likewise to have one.

Powers May Be Increased

A council of Ireland, composed of equal delegations from the two parliaments, would govern certain common purposes. At the beginning this would be limited to the control of the railways, but the powers of this council may be increased later by the desire of both parliaments until the council becomes a parliament for all Ireland, and the identities of the other two become merged into it.

The powers immediately delegated to these new Irish authorities are practically the same as in previous Home Rule bills, but in addition there is evidence that, in the event of union between north and south, control over customs and excise would be favorably considered. Such powers are as extensive as those allotted to a state in the American Union, and more extensive than those possessed by a state in any of the federations in the British Empire.

The scheme is confessedly based on one put forward in The Times last year by one who for the present remains anonymous. His plan, however, differed in that it made the whole of the province of Ulster to constitute northern Ireland. This would have lessened the contrast with southern Ireland, as northern Ireland would then have contained a larger Roman Catholic element than the six selected counties.

Solution in Sight

Any proposal to completely divide Ireland would be the one thing in which all Irishmen would agree in condemning. When Ulstermen sought amendment of the last Home Rule bill on these lines, it was with the object of defeating the bill.

While the problem of Ireland has seemed to be well-nigh insoluble, an issue from the dilemma would appear to be in sight. There is a certain common loyalty to Irish unity, and this can be used as a foundation. Lord Charnwood points out that if the Ulsterman is shown that he cannot always block the way, and the Sinn Féiner is made to realize the impossibility of a complete and independent Ireland, and both these factors are placed in positions in which—though they manage their own affairs, yet they do so with the hope of winning the confidence of the other—then steps have been taken along a path which may lead to peace.

Already Ulster has given signs of a sensible and honorable acceptance of the proposed new situation. Southern Ireland has not yet responded, but that is not surprising, as passion for the time being holds sway.

Financial Clauses Discussed

Referring to the statement of some Irishmen that their financial union with Great Britain is not advantageous, it would be difficult for one of them to show that his country would have fared better without the union. Possibly the animating idea behind such a contention is that, if Ireland had been a self-governing colony, it could have escaped, had it chosen, its share of expenditure for defense, as well as its share in the national debt assumed as the result of the war.

The proposal of a possible Colonial Ireland is considered to be about as untenable as the belief that Ireland is overtaxed. Considering their geographical positions, Lord Charnwood believes that England and Ireland could not be made to stand towards each other in the same relation as Great Britain and the dominions.

It is considered that, in spite of the atmosphere in Ireland today, when they come to face the question squarely, Irishmen will elect to join forces with England in defensive interests against the rest of the world, rather than separate themselves entirely, with the possibility of some time being in the position of an enemy; and it is confidently believed that their friends elsewhere will encourage them in this attitude.

MAX NORDAU'S VIEWS ON ZIONIST PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The well-known Zionist leader and publicist, Dr. Max Nordau of Paris, gave an address on Zionism, in the Living-

stone Hall of this city, Dr. Salla Dalches presiding.
Dr. Nordau showed how the six million Jews, living at the present time in Eastern Europe, were prevented, at present, from emigrating to Palestine, owing to the strict immigration laws of the countries where they now lived under conditions of great hardship and danger.

Virtually, he said, Zionism had existed since the destruction of the second temple, and Jews all over the world had never ceased to yearn for the return to their own country. The idea was ever present, both in their ceremonies and in their devotion, wherever they assembled. Dr. Nordau considered Zionism implied the salvation of the whole Jewish race from oppression and tyranny.

After referring to the beginning of the modern Zionist movement, the speaker said that what formerly had been a dream was now fast becoming a reality. Mr. Balfour's statement that the British Empire was prepared to open Palestine to the Jews, and make it the homeland for the Jewish race, made this realization still more certain.

Dr. Nordau said that when Britain's mandate had been extended for the necessary length of time to enable Palestine to become ably and willingly self-governed, the Jews in Palestine should then take over the full responsibility for the future administration of the State.

The speaker stated that his firm confidence in the Jewish earnestness of purpose, energy and capacity, made him believe that it would be but a very short time before the Jews were ready and capable of assuming that responsibility. He also had the same degree of confidence that Great Britain would stand by her word, as expressed by Mr. Balfour.

Referring to the difficulties which had arisen through the establishment of a kingdom in Syria, and to the Pan-Arabic agitation, Dr. Nordau said that the danger was not from the Arabs, but it would be in the relinquishment of Palestine to the Arabs. He considered the Zionist solution was for Britain to allow the Jews to settle in Palestine, and they would take charge of administration and act as Britain's sentry. In this way they would keep watch on the Eastern Mediterranean and would prevent Egypt from uniting with Syria against Great Britain.

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CEREAL PRICES HAVE DROPPED IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Owing to the practical steps taken by the government in procuring from abroad the necessary supplies of cereals to meet the present shortage and also as a result of the strong support given to the cooperative movement in the towns and districts, the price of cereals has dropped most remarkably, the ardebe (5.4 bushels) of wheat selling at £25.200 today, as against £24.500 or more two and one-half months ago. So stagnant has been the local cereal market in consequence that the merchants, who had previously purchased large quantities of Egyptian produce for speculative purposes, found themselves threatened with heavy losses as the new crop is just about to come in.

Forgetting the questionable methods they employed in forcing up the price before the government took the situation in hand, they are now declaring that the government is ruining their business and suggest that it should take over their stocks, part of which is said to have deteriorated, and that it should stop imports from abroad. It is good to see that the government is maintaining a firm attitude and that the native press is not losing the opportunity of bringing home to the merchants this lesson from profiteering through some remarkably caustic articles.

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SPANISH DEBATE ON POSTAL PRIVILEGES

Finance Minister Proposed to Check Abuse of Free Post by Senators and Deputies Which Cost State 14,000,000 Pesetas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There is a considerable feeling that in these days the Congreso, and even the Senado, are frequently very indiscreet in their discussions in regard to what might be called their own peculiar parliamentary interests. Everybody knows that deputies and senators have many privileges, and it is equally well known that these are much abused, though as to how and in what way, the people in the past have not had many particulars, nor yet have they understood how tenaciously the members of Parliament adhered to their rights, as they felt they had established them.

Recently there was a curious debate in the Congreso upon the increase of fares in the sleeping cars on the railways, various deputies protesting against the increase, and, such protests being obviously and even avowedly made in their own private interests, there were many sarcastic comments in the newspapers.

Disclosures Impressive

Much more impressive disclosures have, however, been made with reference to the privilege of deputies and senators in the matter of sending their correspondence of all kinds through the post, free of stamps and all charges. Again it was known that this privilege was abused, but the people had no idea to what an extent this was the case, until they were told.

The Finance Minister, greatly daring, and, as many men of Parliament consider most meddlesome, and unnecessarily so, has come to the conclusion that for the sake of the budget balance, and to check the abuse of the free post for senators and deputies, it should be suppressed altogether. He caused it to be known that, so exorbitant were the demands made by members of both houses in respect to this privilege, that the cost to the State in some recent years had amounted to 14,000,000 pesetas!

Compensation Proposed

However, on reflection he came to the further conclusion that it would not be fair to abolish the privilege altogether without some form of compensation, since it would be equivalent to closing the doors of Parliament to men of moderate means who would be deprived of facilities for placing themselves in contact with the electors and other elements of public opinion, and he therefore proposed that the two houses should come to an agreement as to the best way in which their members might be indemnified for the abolition of the free post.

Accordingly the deputies and senators debated the matter and they felt that this was one of the things that had best be done with as little publicity as possible, and therefore in both Congreso and Senado the debates were conducted in "secret" session. Nevertheless, full particulars were forth-

coming of the proceedings in these sessions, and they were highly diverting.

The Count de Romanones, after applauding the determination of the Count de Bugallal, Minister of Finance, observed that in his judgment, as there was a civil list for the royal family, there ought to be much the same thing for the representatives of the people, and he proposed that there should be a monetary indemnity to the deputies to enable them to meet their postal expenses. Mr. Benitez de Lugo followed up this proposal by naming a figure, proposing that 500 pesetas a month should be allowed to each deputy for this purpose.

No Allowance For Expenses

After one other deputy had declared that the whole thing was wrong and he would vote against it, the Count de Romanones resumed the discussion, remarking that the Spanish Parliament was the only one in the world that did not make any allowance to its members for their expenses, and he recalled that the French Chamber had recently doubled its allowance from 15,000 to 30,000 francs, and that those deputies who voted against the increase were only receiving the 15,000 francs.

Thereupon the Socialist deputy, Mr. Indalecio Prieto, lamented the inconvenient circumstances in which the members of the Spanish Congreso fulfilled their duties, and the incompleteness of the postal privileges, since if they facilitated the dispatch of correspondence, they did nothing in the way of aiding them in receiving it.

He proposed that a series of reforms should be undertaken, the chief of which would be the establishment in the Chamber of 408 American post boxes, one for each deputy, who would have a key for it, in which his correspondence would be placed, and that an office for dealing with this business should be set up with young ladies in charge. "Since the ordinary officials of the Congreso acted as private secretaries for the deputies,"

Amount Not Sufficient

When the Congreso laughed at his proposal, he added that he did not make a great point of the sex of the staff. Finally and seriously he remarked that he did not consider that an allowance of 500 pesetas a month would be sufficient. Mr. Benitez de Lugo, who is a member of the Finance Commission of the Chamber, told the deputies with what enthusiasm and zeal the said commission had opposed itself to the suppression of the free post.

Eventually the assembly "with acclamation" agreed to an allowance of 6000 pesetas a year in place of the free post, and at the same time they

stipulated that deputies should not be free to renounce the allowance, and that it should not be transferable. The total amount of this allowance, as it would be charged upon the national finances, would be 2,500,000 pesetas annually, and it was further agreed that it should be free of taxation.

The debate on the same subject in the Senado was even more candid and interesting. Supposedly "secret" like the other, everything about it was speedily known! Certain senators at once proposed that, following the example of the Congreso, an allowance should be voted to each senator of 500 pesetas a month to make up for the abolition of the free post.

Senate Is a House of "Qualities"

Various other senators, however, opposed the proposal, the Marques de Portago among them, who held that the Senado was a house of "qualities," whose members had to have a fixed income of fair proportions, and who could therefore quite well forego the free post. At least, it was maintained, they should agree upon a formula that would make no serious weight upon the estimates.

The Marques de Cortina, a former Minister of Commerce, spoke of the origin of this present proposal for suppression, stating that it was really included in an article in the stamp law that had been inserted at his instance, according to which the free post was abolished in regard to every class of official correspondence, except such as passed between officials exclusively.

The reform was also prompted by reports of gross abuses that had reached the Finance Minister. As an example, it had been proved that the privilege had been used for the despatch of circulars in connection with the business of a modiste, and also of circulars of various agencies and other industrial establishments; in fact, for the wholesale free mailing of business circulars. It had been calculated that the value of this gratuitous service of correspondence amounted to 12,000,000 pesetas a year.

Average Was 20,000 Letters

Another Senator, Mr. Chapaprieta, who had fulfilled various offices which gave him special knowledge upon this matter, stated that the figures quoted by the Marques de Cortina were much exaggerated, and it ought not to be forgotten what a difference the free mail meant as between the Congreso and the Senado, since in the former the average was 20,000 letters daily, while in the Senado they did not amount to more than 3000. These were extraordinary revelations.

Those who supported the proposition that the senators should receive 500 pesetas a month, similar to the deputies, maintained that the sum would, be spent not in stamps alone, but in

expenses for secretarial assistance which they had to bear, and they reminded the opposition of the circumstance, that when the question of free passes on the railways was raised some time ago the senators, in an excess of delicacy, rejected the concession, but some time later found themselves under the necessity of accepting it.

They now felt that the same thing would be likely to occur in regard to the stamp and postage business. The Senado, however, in the first instance could not agree to the 500 pesetas a month proposal. A commission which had been studying this weighty question recommended that 10 stamps a day should be given to the senators for their correspondence; the members of the Upper House disdainfully rejecting this proposal.

Another proposal was that the senators should be allowed 250 pesetas a month for their correspondence expenses, and this also was defeated, the Senado all the time evidently being in a difficulty in making a compromise between its superior dignity and its real desires.

Some Compensation Deserved

A long discussion ensued. It was declared that the Senado that gave its good services so gratuitously, deserved some compensation for the expenses to which it was subjected, and it was maintained that while 500 or 250 pesetas were too little for general expenses, they were too much for mere stamps.

It was also pointed out that it was unjust that there should be no distinction made between those senators who devoted their whole time to their parliamentary work, and abandoned their private businesses therefor, and the others who did not reside in Madrid or never came near the Senado. The sentiments of delicacy conducted so much with the feeling that the senators were worthy of some reward, that at times the discussion became very intense. The President implored the assembly to come to some decision, but it could not, and the matter had to be adjourned.

STRIKERS FIND OTHER WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—About 70 per cent of the 5000 striking yardmen of St. Louis and East St. Louis, who have been on strike since April 4, are now employed in other lines of industry, according to the best information available. According to F. Schnier, secretary of the St. Louis Yardmen's Association, the insurgent union, a considerable number of them will not return to the roads, no matter what action is taken in the wage adjustment.

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Compositron Trust Co.	April 3, 1912	14,557,725
Dorchester Trust Co.	Dec. 2, 1907	7,312,075
Equitable Trust Co.	Nov. 6, 1916	3,227,470
Exchange Trust Co.	Oct. 1, 1907	15,689,173
Federal Trust Co.	May 9, 1899	14,007,541
Fidelity Trust Co.	May 15, 1913	13,457,107
Hanover Trust Co.	May 1, 1916	2,548,125
Hub Trust Co.	June 19, 1919	851,386
Hyde Park Trust Co.	March 9, 1916	2,692,678
Jamaica Plain Trust Co.	May 1, 1916	2,025,199
Liberty Trust Co.	Sept. 10, 1907	6,938,046
Market Trust Co.	Jan. 1, 1913	3,757,670
Massachusetts Trust Co.	Feb. 10, 1914	15,118,839
Metropolitan Trust Co.	Sept. 13, 1915	9,723,353
Prudential Trust Co.	June 1, 1915	2,460,502
South Boston Trust Co.	May 16, 1892	3,708,224
United States Trust Co.	March 4, 1895	16,918,854

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DECONTROL FINDING FAVOR IN BRITAIN

Wholesale Cooperative Society
Believes Freedom of Trade
Will Help Cooperators More
Than the Food Ministry Can

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—The efforts of the boards of the English and Scottish cooperative wholesale societies, on the one hand, and the central board of the Cooperative Union on the other, to come to some agreement on the question of food control have resulted in the adoption of the following resolution: "That we agree to a recommendation to the government in favor of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment."

This, it was explained at a meeting of the united board of the Cooperative Union, did not mean that the control of all commodities should immediately cease, but that the control of specific articles should be lifted the moment it was found convenient and practicable to do so. The representatives of the united board, while agreeing to this resolution, felt there was a necessity for the exercise of some government control in the interests of consumers, who might otherwise suffer exploitation at the hands of trusts and combines at home and abroad.

Point of Dispute Settled

The united board accordingly urged the creation of a government department which should not only be a ministry of food, but a ministry of general requirements, which would stand between the community and every class of profiteer. These views were embodied in a resolution and submitted to the wholesale cooperative societies, who accepted it. One of the main points of dispute between the trading arm and the education arm of the movement has therefore been settled.

Why the Cooperative Wholesale Society directors have been so insistent in their demand for decontrol—and this in spite of last year's congress—has been set forth in an official statement issued to the Cooperative Union Central Board for their discussion. "In advocating decontrol of the necessities of life," the directors say, "we do so in the firm belief that by freedom in trade we can, by means of our widely organized trading and commercial machinery, do better for the cooperative consumer than could be done by a Ministry of Food, subject to political and private trading influences."

Machinery Rendered Noneffective

This is considered, to be a very important point, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society is prepared to stand by the usefulness and efficiency of its world-wide agencies in procuring and distributing food and other supplies on a more economic basis without seeking individual benefits from private profit.

It is pointed out that much has occurred in connection with national control of the necessities of life which has cut across the ideal trading and business purpose of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, which has rendered the society's organized machinery noneffective for the time being, and which has swept aside the advantages of its economic organization of cooperative commercial methods, and compelled the movement, much to its disadvantage, to participate in trading carried on in accordance with the ordinary capitalistic system.

Supplies Had to Be Pooled

"Under control all the advantages gained in the quality and supplies of goods had to be pooled in common with private traders and trusts; and the results have not always been beneficial to the society's reputation among distributive agencies and consumers. Under control, the central board states, cooperators have been subject to all those charges upon trade which they consider extraneous, including the manipulation of raw material and supplies, the holding up of goods through inefficient organization and transport, middleman's profits and broker's commissions.

These, they considered are unnecessary charges on the consumers, and to yield to a system wherein they are maintained is to defeat one of the most vital objects of direct cooperative trading and industry. After stating that in their willingness to assist their country during the war, they had not only raised no objection to government control, but that they had offered the government the use of their organized means for buying and for distribution under control, an offer which the government rejected, the directors say:

"What we are asking for, is the de-

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control of all commodities; we are anxious that control should cease in each case at an opportune moment, and not necessarily at once. Rather than support the idea of permanent control we desire to move toward freedom of action, feeling that our great collective power could be used to our greater benefit in the unfettered markets of the world.

Prices May Rise in Any Case

"It is stated that if government regulations are removed, prices will rise immediately. That may, or may not, be so; but if they advance, it is partly due to a shortage of ready supplies created by previous control and restricted quantities; and our contention is that whether prices rise or not, a freer method of trading would be the quicker way toward more normal conditions. There is no guarantee that prices will not rise under control."

To hold the cooperative movement by a leash in the hands of government officials would, it is felt, put back the cooperative clock. It is believed that under control, the movement lost in the quality of goods, endangered the attraction and justice of the dividend to its purchasers, and paid high prices when the Cooperative Wholesale Society could have provided goods at cheaper rates. It is contended, therefore, that it is clearly in the interests of the movement to utilize its own powerful collective means for buying and selling.

Progress Menaced

It is in fact, felt essential to continue in this way, or scrap their own machinery, as far as their own specific purpose is concerned, and transfer it to a national authority controlled, perhaps, by party politicians and private trading advocates. To do this would seriously cripple the movement's combined opportunities, and would lead, as control did during the war, to its trading representatives and industrial managers, both at home and abroad, with their years of cooperative experience, being utilized as much in the service of private trade as in their own.

The statement of the Central Board concluded: "That is not the kind of cooperation we wish to advocate; during the war it was a menace to cooperative dividend and progress. Our desire to have the shackles taken away is thoroughly consistent with our feelings since we first had any experience of war-time control, which, unfortunately, gave protection to enemies of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, or at any rate, to enemies of the principle of Cooperative Wholesale societies trading."

SIR G. PAISH UPON TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Sir George Paish, lecturing recently before the Institute of Bankers on "The Economic Restoration of Europe" said that the projected meeting, at the end of May, of the conference called by the League of Nations, marked a great movement forward, for it was essential that all the official information available should be placed at the service, not only of those attending the conference, but of the banking and business world. The present situation, Sir George stated, was such as the world had never before known. It was said that this country did not need credit; and it was true that England was making an extraordinarily good showing at the present time. Dealing with the exchanges, the American Government, he said, had definitely withdrawn its support from the exchange market, and it was not willing to issue loans to assist the exchanges. Again, the American bankers' power to extend their loans was very limited.

The crops of Europe, continued Sir George, were down 40 per cent compared with pre-war days, and unless that could be made good from pur-

chases from the food-producing countries, it was obvious that Europe must suffer in consequence. Something must be done, he considered, to enable Germany to produce, and one of the essentials for this was food.

With regard to Russia, Sir George said that they were hoping trade would be restored with that country soon, and this was very important from the economic point of view. It was necessary first to restore her credit and provide her with materials so that she could bring about increased production.

After production came the need for greater economy throughout Europe. This was urgent. It was also necessary for the nations to get rid of their feelings of animosity and trade again with each other. The sooner we could get the shackles off trade everywhere, the better, and have goods produced where they could be produced with the greatest economy.

Lastly, the speaker considered it was necessary to provide credit, for Europe could not be reestablished, or reduce its demands for foreign goods, without the provision of credit. And sooner or later, an appeal must be made to America on behalf of the needs of Europe. The real amount that Europe owed to Great Britain and America was a little over £3,000,000,000. It was essential that that debt should either be funded or paid off.

Sir George Paish made the proposal that it should be funded in League of Nations bonds, so that the whole world would be responsible for it. In addition, it was necessary to provide for restoring the industries of Europe and the restocking and reconstruction of Europe. The speaker also considered it essential that the devastated areas should be rebuilt as soon as possible. All this would need another £4,000,000,000, making a total of £7,000,000,000. Unless the credit of Europe was restored, he believed that all that had already been lent would be lost.

HIGH LAND PRICES RULE IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Exceedingly high prices are being paid for farm land in New Zealand. Some of the older farmers shake their heads and say that boom values must be followed by depression and loss. But it is observable that the highest prices are being paid in many instances by the most capable and experienced farmers, who are likely to know what they are about.

A substantial area of land, subdivided into small dairy farms, has changed hands in the Manawatu district at prices ranging from £120 to £170 per acre, and even higher prices have been reported in some favored portions of Taranaki, a great dairy-district.

This high-priced land is being used for the production of butter and cheese, and a very large part of it is under grass. The world's unsatisfied demand for dairy products and the consequent high prices have lifted the land values, but an important factor is New Zealand's beautiful climate. No other country offers such advantages to the dairy farmer. The wide dairying districts, which export butter and cheese to the value of over £11,000,000 during 1919 (including some carry-over from 1918), have fertile soil, abundant rainfall and an equable climate, without extremes of either heat or cold.

FRANCE DENYING HERSELF LUXURIES

Rapid Improvement in Exchange
Rate Followed Embargo on
Articles Classed as Unneces-
sary for Life of Community

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The first effect of the recent decree against importation of articles of luxury was certainly to improve the rate of exchange in France. It is, of course, always hard to say precisely to what cause must be attributed fluctuations in the value of the franc, but a rapid improvement followed upon the announcement that henceforward silk and other tissues from abroad, pearls and feathers, perfumery and photographic materials, and a host of objects which have been classed as unnecessary for the life of the community in the present condition of things would be prohibited from entering the country.

The statistics show that, while France has been buying to the extent of about 30,000,000,000 francs abroad, she has sold less than 10,000,000,000. Obviously such a policy would if sufficiently long continued have had disastrous results. It was considered essential that the expenditure in other lands should be cut down to the minimum.

America, of course, will be among the nations which will temporarily suffer by this embargo and merchants should take care before shipping their goods that these are not on the list of prohibited articles. It should be noted, however, that the majority of purchases from the United States consist of machinery and raw materials, which do not come under the new edict and which are absolutely necessary for the restoration of France.

Starting Business Again

Indeed the difference between exports and imports is by no means as alarming as it may seem at first sight, because a good proportion of France's purchases in foreign countries have been exceptional. They have been merely the wherewithal with which to start business again, and their delivery will assist France to make for herself very many things that hitherto she has had to import.

A note of alarm is being raised in the press. It is urged that this protectionist policy may lead to retaliation. If France stops the products of England, Belgium, and America, from coming in, it is not possible that some of these countries will stop French products from entering in or at least will put prohibitive taxes upon them? The danger of the prohibition of imports is that it may stop exports. Many of the normal products of France can certainly be classed as luxury articles. The problem, then, is a delicate one, and it is by no means sure that it is solved merely by drawing up a blacklist.

The British proposal to put a big duty on champagne and other wines has probably no connection whatever with French action. Still it is so connected by many people, and there is a loud outcry from the vine-growers of Rheims. They declare this measure will complete their ruin. They can no longer export to America, and the Central Empires will probably take very little from them for a long

time to come. England, indeed, remained the principal customer, and now what is in effect a prohibitive tariff has been put up against them.

A Blow At France

From whatever point of view one may regard it, this is another serious blow at France. The financial stability of the country depends upon the increase of exportations as well as upon the decrease of importation. It is lamentable to gaze upon the devastated regions around Rheims. The city itself is still a tangled mass of masonry and twisted iron. The shell-plowed land lies largely waste. Will Rheims ever recover, ever be rebuilt, if her foreign trade is definitely lost?

Belgium at any rate is studying the question of whether she should retaliate. There is much talk of a project of shutting out entirely or of putting prohibited importations upon French wines and liquors, French silks and flowers, French perfumes, and French fruit and vegetables. The danger is that the French exportations, which are thus threatened are much larger than the importations which are suppressed.

Belgian commerce in fact feels itself seriously hit by the French measure at the moment when the governments of Paris and of Brussels were about to resume the negotiations for the drawing up of an economic treaty which were interrupted in October last when certain difficulties in connection with the Luxembourg railway arose.

As other countries are also taking steps to defend their interests, articles are appearing in the French press asking if the prohibition of imports was not decided upon too hastily, and if the details of the decree should not be reconsidered. The idea of prohibition in the present circumstances may stand, but the choice of articles which would be affected should be made with discretion and with due regard to the possible repercussion of their prohibition.

Demand for Reprisals

It should be noted, too, that even in Germany there is a demand for reprisals, at a time when it is felt necessary in the interests of Europe as a whole that commercial relations should be resumed between France and Germany and when pour parlors to that end are going on. It would be unfortunate that a new cause of economic dispute should break out between the two countries.

Mr. Isaac, the Minister of Commerce, explains that the decree has rather a financial than a commercial character, and is not directed against other countries. He was bound to take this step

in order to make the most of French financial resources and to buy first in foreign markets the things of which France stands most in need, namely wheat, coal, raw material and machines necessary for the industrial reconstruction of the country.

He defends the measure on the ground that it will restrict consumption and will help to bring about habits of general economy. The public will be compelled to do without superfluous things. None of the prohibited articles is indispensable. Today waste and luxury are a social error, and he considers it a matter of conscience to forgo useless foreign products.

Certainly in some sense there has been a natural decree of prohibition for some time. France had begun to curtail her purchases abroad because of the price that she had to pay on account of the low value of the franc. To pay in pounds was ruinous for the French trader. One of them, George Maus, who is the president of the Federation of Retailers, takes the view that there will be an accumulation of certain articles in America and England during the period of prohibition, and that when these importations are again allowed they will be offered at low prices.

COOPERATORS SETTLE ABOUT TANGANYIKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—According to The Natal Mercury an interesting experiment is being inaugurated in the Tanganyika territory, which was first made known to the world generally by the activities of David Livingstone, the missionary. A number of New Zealand Freemasons are forming a cooperative settlement in order to grow rice and cotton, also devoting attention to cereals and cattle grazing. The settlement is to be governed on a Masonic basis, under the supervision of Captain Willis, who has had considerable experience in planting in South Africa.

QUESTION OF GREATER LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—According to the terms of a dispatch from Paris, the Lebanese question, particularly that of the frontiers, is understood to have ceased to be an international one, and to have become a matter whose solution depends essentially upon France. The native French press urges the population to remain united in order to make its wishes heard, because the present more than ever is a decisive hour.

INDIA HAS VAST PULP RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Mr. W. Raitt, the cellulose expert to the government of India, has recently arrived in England on special business connected with the development of the pulp resources in India, and to obtain pulp for the Forest Research Institute in that country. The plan is needed for further experimental work in investigating new sources of papermaking material, and for assisting the development of bamboo pulp enterprises in general.

For 25 years, Mr. Raitt has been doing exploration and experimental work in bamboo pulp, and for the last 10 years in the service of the Government of India. During the past five years he has explored the whole of the coastal belt of Burma, and at an approximate estimate he asserts there is sufficient bamboo in sight with the Savannah grasses of Assam to produce 14,000,000 tons of dry pulp per annum.

Bamboo being a grass, Mr. Raitt states, its pulp has many features in common with esparto, and it can be used for all grades of paper. For news print, while it does not entirely take the place of strong sulphite, bamboo pulp can be advantageously used to the extent of half the present percentage of sulphite, and if mechanical pulp continues to maintain anything like its present value, it can be so cheaply produced that it can take the place of mechanical pulp entirely. The total cost of production will not exceed one-half of that now being experienced with wood pulp.

"After 24 years' work on this problem in various parts of the world," Mr. Raitt says in the current number of the World's Paper Trade Review "I have come to the conclusion that no permanent settlement of the paper-maker's off-recurring difficulties of supplies can be found, except in the annual waste growths of tropical and sub-tropical forests." The Indian Government, Mr. Raitt states, has granted concessions to pioneer companies on extremely favorable terms, and schemes are being developed for the production of about 70,000 tons per annum of bamboo pulp.

AIDING SYRIA'S SILK INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is announced that the French Government has made a grant of a sack of flour to every cultivator of silk in Damour, in order to encourage this branch of industry in the country. The silk industry lost much of its prosperity here during the war.

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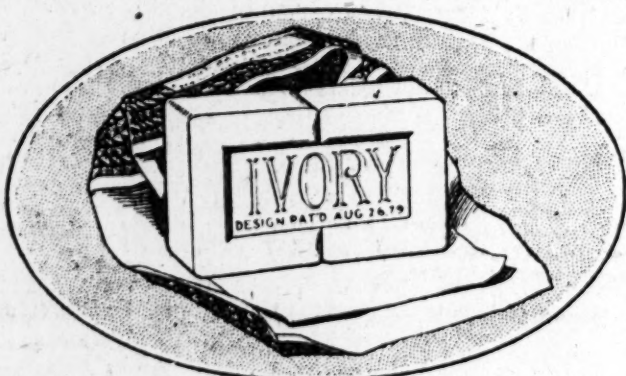
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PROS AND CONS OF AIRSHIPS SET FORTH

Airships Have Not Sufficient Margin of Speed Against Head Wind to Justify Use Against Train or Steamship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Of the two main divisions into which aircraft are divided—lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air—the lighter-than-air division just now secures the strongest advocacy and the greatest advertisement. Unquestionably it is the weaker cause, on account of lack of experience and data. Recognizing that, however, need not mean that we are to regard it as a hopeless cause.

It is somewhat significant that in Great Britain during the past few weeks, the claims of the airship have been put forward persistently and eloquently. The fact is, no reasonable person needs to be persuaded as to the future of the aeroplane; it is the airship that requires "whipping up"; thus, no one argues in favor of the aeroplane as against the airship; the attack is always from votaries of the latter.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor who, at any rate, can claim personal experience in both divisions—but in this connection attaches far more importance to his intimacy with the leading men on all sides—is merely anxious at the moment to present a fair case. At the outset, however, he is confronted by the awkward predicament that it will be difficult to avoid the appearance of partisanship. Let it be said at once then, notwithstanding what follows, that he is firmly convinced that experimental work on airships ought to be carried on, and he is by no means a subscriber to the view, once expressed by Sir Hiram Maxim, that airships never can come to anything.

Two essential points are consistently evaded by airship enthusiasts; and it is the duty of a friend to point them out. The writer is convinced that an answer will soon be possible to these two criticisms, and he considers that the airship cause is prejudiced by their continual evasion.

Airship Speed

The first relates to speed. There is not an airship in existence, or in early prospect, that has a maximum speed of more than 75 miles per hour (which must never be resorted to except in emergencies) or a cruising speed of more than 60 miles per hour (45-50 miles per hour would be nearer the mark); and a duration capacity of 70 hours at maximum speed, or 200 hours at economical speed.

The difference between the two gives much occasion for thought when it is remembered that aircraft are just as much "part of the air" they travel in as is a fly in a railway carriage, and that their speed is increased or decreased by just so much as the wind is blowing with or against them.

Airships do not normally travel at a lower altitude than 2000 feet. In most long journeys their region is from 2000 to 6000 feet. At such moderate heights there are inmost parts of the world air streams moving at 30 to 40 miles per hour at nearly all times. When, therefore, an airship is compelled to fly against such streams, if its air speed be a normal 50 miles per hour, its net travel speed may be only 15 miles per hour, or less.

Airship Range

In such a case, a very average condition, and one far more favorable than the conditions that would prevail on many days in the year on most routes, the range on one load would be no more than 3000 miles, with a very small margin for freight. The fuel expenditure would be just the same as it would be in a flat calm, in which event the total distance coverable might be 10,000 miles.

Conceivably, therefore, with a favoring wind of 20 miles per hour all the way, such a craft on one load might cover a distance of 16,000 miles; but aircraft estimates, to be satisfactory, must assume head winds of at least moderate strength. It is to be observed that not one of the historic voyages of big airships have been made against a steady head wind of even 25 miles per hour.

In the great distances mentioned, however, neither the worst nor the best would happen; different currents would be experienced, and some modifications to these calculations are possible. We must, of course, provide against adverse conditions where adverse conditions frequently occur, and that they do occur in aerial navigation cannot be overlooked. And, to put it in a nutshell, the public are not likely

to patronize an expensive means of transport which on frequent occasions cannot guarantee a net speed of more than 15 miles per hour.

Running Costs

As to running costs, it is true that the 10,000,000 cubic foot airships promised by enthusiasts are estimated to have a greater speed; but at the best such airships of the future would not be equal to the aeroplane, not even the aeroplane of today. But the airship of this size has not yet been built, and before we get to it, intermediate stages will have to be carefully negotiated.

The matter may be summed up by the statement that airships at the present moment have not sufficient margin of speed, against a quite common condition of head wind of 30 or 40 miles per hour, to justify their use where rail or steamship facilities already exist. At times, it is true, that with a favoring wind they would save a tremendous amount of time on some journeys; but on many days their advantages in the matter of speed would be too small to justify the big outlay required. A strong cross wind is only a little less retarding than a head wind, for it always means a certain amount of straying from the straight course.

Germany's Records

While in Germany, good records have been made by the airship *Boden-see*, it must be remembered that Germany is a much favored country as regards steadiness of weather. Great Britain, on the other hand, is very severely handicapped in this respect, as also are many parts of the United States.

The glowing estimates relating to economy of running (in one case bringing it down to 2s. 9d. per ton mile), are all made on the assumption of the creation of an elaborate organization and the establishment of regular services on a large scale. So far, so good; but the figure would be far less favorable if these hopes should not be fulfilled. A more moderate outlay would mean ruin unless justified by the traffic.

For the moment we may accept the detailed figures given by Air Commodore Maitland at his interesting lecture before the Royal Society of Arts recently—relating to the maintenance of sufficiently numerous landing parties necessary both at the mooring masts and at the complete sheds. For an ordinary station without a mooring mast, Commodore Maitland considers that 200 men would be necessary. His financial estimates are contested by some authorities; but probably, even if they are an underestimation, they are not far out.

Speed and Locality

It really comes to the consideration of the main issues of speed and locality. Where good transport facilities exist, aircraft, whether airship or aeroplane, must prove their case by superior speed and reasonable reliability; where no railway or steamship line exists, speed is less important, but reasonable regularity is still looked for.

In either case the climate must be such that on, say, 330 days out of the 365, not only will the service be maintainable, but that there will be an absence of head wind strong enough to bring down the net speed to less than 20 miles per hour. Around the points mentioned discussion might well proceed—but it should proceed with frankness and full data, especially with regard to the speed of the wind generally experienced at 2000 to 5000 feet; and clearly, assurance must be given that future airships will have an economical speed of at least 75 or 80 miles per hour.

CANADA AND AMERICAN LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Great War Veterans Association of Manitoba has decided to make overtures to the American Legion with a view to bettering the relations between the returned soldiers of Canada and the United States.

COAL OPERATORS REORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office
CALGARY, Alberta—With the amalgamation of the old Western Canada Coal Operators Association and the Red Deer Valley coal operators, and various other operators who had dropped out of the other organizations or who had not previously belonged to any, reorganization of the coal operators of Alberta and eastern British Columbia was recently completed. The amalgamation will be known as the Western Canada Coal Operators Association.

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HUMPHRY REPTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No reader of Jane Austen will forget Mr. Rushworth's desire to improve Sotherton, Miss Bertram's remark that his best friend upon such an occasion would be Mr. Repton, Mr. Rushworth's reply that, "As he has done so well by Smith, I think I had better have him at once. His terms are five guineas a day," and Mr. Norris's characteristic outburst, "Well, and if they were ten, I am sure you need not regard it." But very few readers could say offhand who "Mr.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

Humphry Repton

Repton" was, or why he ought to be called in to improve Sotherton, and it is quite worth while to inquire.

Humphry Repton, the son of a collector of excise, was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1752, and on the removal of his parents to Norwich went to the grammar school for a couple of years, after which he went to Holland to learn Dutch, returning to Norwich in 1764 to be trained to the local trade of silks and calicoes. Having married and, with his father's help set up as a general merchant, he failed in business, retired to his brother-in-law's place at Ayleham, and lived as a country gentleman, devoting himself to the study of botany and gardening, and making drawings of the principal country seats in the neighborhood, either for their owners or for the important "History of Norfolk" issued in 1781.

His Business Ventures

He was fortunate enough to be able to make use, for his studies, of the library of his neighbor, Sir William Windham, whom he accompanied to Ireland as confidential secretary during his brief tenure of the chief secretaryship in 1783, but on Windham's resignation, he withdrew to a cottage at Hove Street in Essex, where he lived for over 40 years. His next attempt at making money was as unsuccessful as the former, since he embarked most of his capital in the schemes of a new friend, John Palmer the mail coach reformer, who aimed at revolutionizing the postal services throughout England by means of a first rate mail coach service. In these schemes Repton lost heavily, and being anxious to provide for a large family, two of whom, beside himself, figure in the "Dictionary of National Biography," and retelling his early interest in the gardens of Holland, he decided to become a professional landscape gardener.

The subject of gardening in England had been long discussed. The work of Lenôtre and other protagonists of the formal garden had affected John James of Greenwich; the return to nature had been heralded by Kent and Bridgeman, Lancelot Brown—"Capability" Brown, as his contemporaries called him; Sir William Chambers, Batty Langley, who found nothing in life "more shocking than a stiff regular garden," the poet Mason and Horace Walpole had all in one way or another, by pen or practice, influenced the change of taste which had come about since Sir William Temple's praise of the formal beauties of Moore Park. "The perfect figure of a garden I ever saw," and England was ready for another prophet.

Landscape Gardening

Brown was the first object of his admiration, and Brown's object, as at Kew, was to bring out the lines of the natural landscape. This was all

his profession. As he went from house to house in his traveling carriage, "advising" at five guineas a day, he made a practice of writing notes on every place he visited, with maps of the gardens as they were and sketches of the improvements he intended to introduce. Of these Red Books, as he called his bound notes, he accumulated 200, each of which he apparently left with the owner of the place, and borrowed when he wished to compose one of his numerous works. The plates which have made several of these volumes the prizes of collectors, were made from his own sketches, and such was the attention they excited that he was moved to protest, in his second book, "Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1803) that they were "rather necessary than ornamental, and introduced to illustrate the arguments rather than attract the attention. I wish to make my appeal less to the eye than to the understanding."

His Art

Repton, in fact, aimed at what Sir Henry Wotton had long before called "a very wild Regularity." Like Kent, who, in Walpole's words, "saw that all Nature was a garden," he took natural features into account, but unlike him, he did not go to the length of planting dead trees to add to the realism of his "improved" grounds; and he was wise enough to avoid, in his later work, the errors of his earlier idol Brown, as pathetically depicted by Sir Uvedale Price:

Oh when I've seen some lovely mansion stand,
Fresh from th' improver's desolating hand,
Midst shaven lawns, that far around it creep,
In one eternal undulating sweep;
And scathed clumps, that nod at one another,
Each stiffly waving to its formal brother;
Tired with th' extensive scene, so dull and bare,
To Heaven devoutly I've address'd my prayer—
Against the moss-green terraces to raise,
And spread the labyrinth's perplexing maze;
Replace in even lines the ductile yew,
And plant again the ancient avenue.

It will be remembered that the first thing Mr. Rushworth thought "Repton, or anybody of that sort," would do at Sotherton, would be to have the avenue down, and this passage proves that Fanny Price's fears for its fate were not without foundation.

A Careful Worker

Repton entered the lists of waning connoisseurs as a pamphleteer with his "Letter to Uvedale Price" of 1794, and by his retort courteous earned the nickname of "Amenity" Repton; as he himself wrote, "I have often feared to give offense, by opposing the taste of others, since it is equally dangerous to doubt a man's taste as his understanding; especially as those who possess least of either are generally the most jealous of the little they possess." He also had the wisdom to make sure that his employers fully understood his proposals by means of his system of double drawings, thus showing them, without possibility of a misunderstanding, "What is—if we may borrow the title of a work upon a very different subject—"And What Might Be;" and in his larger books he made a most ingenious use of these drawings by furnishing the original plate with a series of slides covering the portions he proposed to alter, and bearing detailed

pictures of his alterations. These alterations are thus seen in their actual settings, and the plan, which does not appear to have been adopted by any other writer, is extraordinarily ingenious and effective.

Some of his works are among the finest illustrated books of the period, both engraving and coloring being of the best, and there is a considerable amount of autobiography in the "Observations," nor does his later work bear out the charge, brought by Sir Walter Scott against the earlier landscape gardens, that their "style is not simplicity, but affectation laboring to seem simple."

"Amenity" Repton

By 1808 the fame of Repton, who had long before made friends with Burke, Wilberforce and Pitt, had spread so far that he was commanded by the Prince Regent, on the strength perhaps of his book on the "Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening" of that year to draw up plans on the lines of Daniell's drawings of Hindu architecture for the alteration of the Pavilion at Brighton. They were enthusiastically approved. The Prince told him that they were perfect, and should be immediately carried into execution: "not a little shall be altered—even you yourself shall not attempt any improvement." But want of funds prevented their being carried out at all, and when in 1820 his friend John Nash's "Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton" was published, critics found that many of Repton's ideas had been adopted without acknowledgment by the better-known architect, by whom his own eldest son, John Adey Repton, had been employed assistant from 1796-1800. Repton was deeply hurt, and "never alluded to this subject without feelings of deep regret, yet tinged with anger," as became the "Amenity" nickname of former days.

Repton's life was an example of single-hearted devotion to the subject beloved. As a boy in Holland he had noticed and admired the adaptation of scenery to garden use, and studied the effect of Dutch gardens as seen from a canal boat; as a young man he had devoted himself to the scientific aspect of his subject and to the representation of English country houses; and when he found himself, the suc-

cess of his career was assured by the trained eye and hand, the intimate knowledge of plant life, and the habit of sketching English scenery and houses which by then were his own. Generous in private life, kind and courteous in all his relations, and totally devoid of selfishness, his sweet and unspoiled nature enabled him to pass that severest test to which humanity can be subject, the seeing his own cherished plans adapted and his own work superseded by a former friend. But one caution should be given to the would-be student. By far the most accessible edition of his works is that edited by London in 1840, but the 250 odd engravings which it contains are in the poorest style of woodcut art, and are the merest travesties of the original designs. To appreciate Repton, whether as artist or as landscape gardener, it is essential to examine the rare original editions, and the time thus spent in any great public library will not be wasted, especially if the student will bear in mind Repton's own caution, and do him the justice of reading his text as well as admiring his plates.

STEAMER LINE FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial Congress, called upon Alexander Hume Ford of the Pan-Pacific Union at Washington, District of Columbia, recently and discussed the possibilities of a line of steamers from New Orleans, Louisiana, through the Panama Canal to Honolulu and then to the Orient, says Mr. Ford in a letter to Gov. Charles J. McCarthy.

WORLD SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

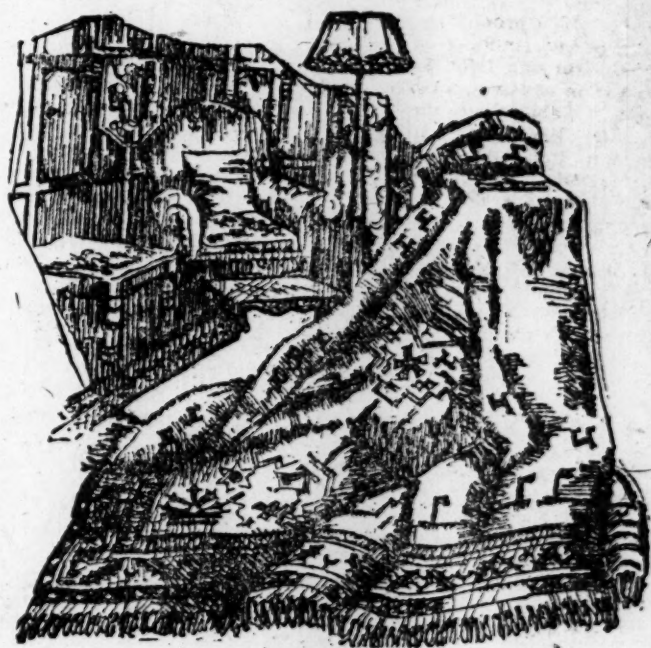
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Emperor Yoshihito of Japan recently donated \$50,000 as a preparation fund for the eighth convention of the World's Sunday School Association, which is to be held at Tokyo October 4 to 15, says a cablegram received by the Nippon Jiji. The convention will be attended by Sunday School workers from many parts of the world, and at least 2000 delegates are expected from the United States alone.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Thus, he of the Jumping Dragons leaping in advance—Dan followed him, wonderingly"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Things That Do Not Talk

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
There are some things that do not talk out loud, or make a bit of noise. Nor do these things get up and walk, or play like little boys and girls. The things I mean are little Brooks, and his gray Stones, or some tall Tree.

They're just as good as picture-books. For telling different things to me. The Brook, for instance, runs along. And as it goes it always sings. A very pretty kind of song. That tells us children lots of things. The Brook says, "Oh, I never mind The sticks and stones, that bar my way. I keep on singing till I find My great big river some fine day."

A Stone, why, he keeps very still. And waits and thinks, but never sings. He knows that patient waiting will Teach him a lot of useful things. A stone says, "Oh, I like to be A stone just looking at the sky. If I will wait, it seems to me Some day I'll know the reason why." The Tree, oh, he's the best of all! He is so strong and stands so high! Out of the ground he grows so tall. His head is very near the sky. The Tree says, "Oh, the world is good. Come, children, here beneath my shade. Then let us talk of field and wood And this big world that has been made."

Tomato

His real name was Thomas, but his mistress Elizabeth called him Tomato—he thought the name rather undignified himself—but it was inevitable for a pony with a shaggy coat of so bright a brown as to look red in the brilliant sunshine!

Tomato was originally intended to be a pit pony, which would have meant his living down a dark coal-mine, and drawing little coal cars through black passages. It does not sound a very nice existence, but the ponies are well looked after, and there is great competition amongst the drivers, as to whose pony is the best cared for, and the most thoroughly trained.

Nevertheless Tomato was well pleased when he heard the farmer say he thought that red pony would "do very well for Miss Elizabeth." He did not know who "Miss Elizabeth" might be, but he liked the sound of her name, and afterward found he had not been mistaken; she came quite up to his expectations!

Thomas was one of 30 ponies all running wild in a huge field; some had come up from the pit for a change and a nice holiday, some were just waiting to go down for the first time, while others were quite unbroken. They were a merry band, and had a lot of fun in their field. But of all their games, the one they loved best, and found the most interesting, was dodging the farmer and his men, when they had determined to catch one of their number. For not only the one that was to be caught enjoyed the sport, but all the others contrived to

have as much fun as they could out of the occasion! Consequently it was three days before Thomas was caught, and subsequently led triumphantly to his new home. Then followed a period of breaking in and training; he found this distinctly irksome, and he was full of heartfelt satisfaction when one morning it was decided that he seemed quite fit for "Miss Elizabeth to ride."

Tomato was already well acquainted with the little girl, as she was never tired of bringing him all sorts of dainties: apples, carrots, lumps of sugar, bits of bread, anything, in fact, that she had handy. She also had her own theories on the subject of tricks, and, in spite of the fact that Tomato himself held totally opposite views, he soon found to his surprise, that she had got the better of him! And he would hold up a fore leg to shake hands, or kneel to her orders like any well brought up circus pony.

Once the riding began he and Elizabeth had great fun; at first their outings were restricted to the drives and the big garden, which soon ended in Tomato knowing every short cut of any kind back to the stable yard; so that not infrequently Elizabeth, forgetting this fact, found herself parted from her pony; he having whisked round like the nimblest polo pony, while she continued in the direction she had intended! However Elizabeth never minded as she had been told that all good riders should fall lightly, and it was not long before she learned to catch the reins and keep the pony in the most approved fashion, then he would stand looking at her, awaiting for her to mount.

Tomato had to learn to be very nimble on his feet, and to step daintily round narrow garden paths, and among flower beds; he could even walk up three steps leading through a garden door with the greatest ease.

Later, they were promoted to being allowed out on the roads alone. Here Tomato's agile ways again stood him in good stead, for they mostly lived in the border country close to the hills, so there were many streams and fords to be crossed, and when they were still more advanced they were allowed to roam over the hills or ramble in any direction Elizabeth chose. Then Tomato really had "to walk delicately," as Elizabeth never considered obstacles. A flooded river was merely something to cross, so after Tomato had found he had to swim one day, he decided to take things into his own hands, or rather hoofs, and henceforth nothing would induce him to cross until he had done much snorting and pawing and was quite satisfied that he could negotiate it with ease. Tomato always learned, and what is more, profited by his experiences, so that no one ever troubled themselves if the pair were late in coming home.

The Violet

I am the little violet
In my purple dress;
I hide myself so safely
That you'd never guess
There was a flower so near you,
Nestling at your feet;
And that is why I send you
My fragrance sweet.

—Lucy Wheelock.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Dan Meets Beader, of the Jumping Dragons

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Just at the moment when the White-White Horse left the forest's edge to carry the Pretty Lady and Little Black Bear back to Spangleland, Diggeldy Dan might have been seen flitting in and out between the big and little tents on his way to the one which contained the monkeys, and lions, and tigers and things. Indeed, the funny little clown in the polka dot suit skipped along even faster than usual; for he knew that this was the evening that was to bring forth a wonderful story.

As for the animals, they knew this, too. And so, no sooner had Dan's face appeared through the rift in the wall at the far end of the tent, than there arose a cry that threatened to waken all the people of the circus—sounded though they slept. But the sleepers slept on, while, as Mrs. Shagg would have put it, Dan and Monkey released the impatient ones in "three whisks and a whee!" To the center they trooped, coming from this cage and that, or out the corrals—leaping and laughing with glee. And just as Lion had brought them to order, in galloped the White-White Horse bearing his two precious passengers.

"Home again!" cried the welcoming crew.

"Home again!" echoed Little Black Bear; while all rose to their feet to pay homage to the one with the dancing, blue eyes. Dan assisted her to alight while Elephant's trunk lifted Little Black Bear to a place on the ground.

"Now, then," said Lion, "I know I speak the wish of every one of you when I say that all are most eager to hear of Little Bear's adventure in the great, wide world. So if you, Pretty Lady, will accept a seat to my right, and Little Black Bear take one at my left, I'm sure we'll prove a most attentive audience."

"I'm most agreeable," the Lady replied.

"And I'm just bursting to talk," declared Little Black Bear, "only I simply can't sit down to do it; I just have to stand up."

"Suit yourself as to that," laughed Lion, "only do begin and don't leave one thing untold."

So Little Black Bear, with no end of gestures and no end of wiggles of his wiggly nose, told the entire wondrous story from beginning to end. Then, when he had finished, there came whole dozens of questions, all of which he answered as best he knew how.

"That was an adventure," Lion said, finally.

"Such an adventure!" the others exclaimed.

"Let's draw straws again!" cried Monkey, "to see who'll be the next to go in quest of a story."

"But perhaps the Pretty Lady—"

Lion began.

"Oh, I shall be very glad to carry

another passenger away with me," answered she, "only I think it would be more fun if we this time made the selection by counting out."

"Counting out?" questioned Lion.

"To be sure," she replied. "First you must all form in a circle. You, Little Black Bear, will stand here with me for of course you've already had your adventure. Now," she continued, when the great ring had been made, "we will begin." And she started around the circle, repeating the words which you shall hear while touching an animal with the tip of her whip with each word that spoke:

"Diggeldy, Diggeldy, Diggeldy Dan. Stay in the circle, those who can; Whip touch nose, or trunk, or snout—The last one touched is counted OUT."

"Of course that first time was just for practice. But now we will start in earnest, and the one who is touched by the whip when I speak the word 'out' must at once step aside. Thus we will continue until but one remains and that one will be the next to go sailing away on the White-White Horse."

"So the counting began. Out went Zebra and out went Seal and so on from one to another until at last there remained only Tiger and Dan."

"And now, that I may have no way of knowing which of you I shall touch when I speak the first word of the rhyme, I will ask Lion to place his paws lightly over my eyes," the Pretty Lady requested.

"Now," warned she, when her eyes had been covered, "are they ready, Lion?"

"They are."

Down dipped the whip and the Lady began touching first one and then the other while all those who were out joined in the lines of the rhyme. And then, when it had brought them to the very last word, all fairly shouted a tremendous "OUT!"

At the same moment Lion dropped his paws from the Pretty Lady's eyes and there was the tip of her whip resting on Tiger's left ear!

"Dan!" cried she, while all the animals began chanting:

"Oh, Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan, Go find us a story as fast as you can!"

"Indeed he will," promised the Pretty Lady, "for I know exactly where to take him. Only he may have to be absent over one twilight."

"We'll not mind," said Lion.

"No, not one bit," cried the rest.

"Especially if he brings back an extra fine story," added Camel.

"Let us start at once," the Pretty Lady commanded, "for we have a long way to go."

Off dashed the animals and were soon back in their homes. Dan locked the last door and then, twirling about on one foot and waving a farewell in every direction, he danced down the tent and jumped to the back of the White-White Horse. The Pretty Lady had already sprung to her seat. Dan once beside her, she touched the snow-white steed on the neck and the journey into twilight-land was begun.

Onward and still onward they galloped. Soon darkness had come but the White-White Horse gave no sign of

a halt. Now he went skimming up the side of a hill and then down the face of another. But at last, as the travelers reached the brow of an unusually steep slope, they came in sight of the big, yellow moon just as it was on the point of rising from the top of a more distant hill. And it was here the White-White Horse stopped so suddenly that Dan was all but tossed from his seat.

Catching his balance, the clown gazed over the Pretty Lady's shoulder. Before and beneath them, and to the right and the left of them, stretched a wee bit of a valley that seemed fast asleep. Some of its sides were covered with corn fields while others were checked with patches of wheat.

These crept downward to the very edge of a dark clump of ragged trees that grew on the foot of the valley. In the midst of the trees—but standing much higher than the tallest of them—was a queerly shaped tower that looked as though it might be even larger at the top than it was at the base.

As Dan watched, the moon pushed off from the hill and sailed slowly skyward at the back of the tower. This caused the strange object to appear very black. Now it seemed to be thrusting its head into the moon's great, round face. It resembled nothing so much as a huge grandfather's clock. But what could a clock be doing in such a strange place!

Even as Dan pondered, the Pretty Lady motioned him to alight.

"You are to go into the valley," she whispered, her face placed close to Dan's very white ear. "Two things you are to remember: Be ever so careful as to just where you step; and, if you are asked why you have come, always answer 'Dickory Dock.'"

Dan should have liked to have received more instructions but, just as he opened his lips to question the Lady, the White-White Horse whirled about in his tracks and was gone in the direction which they had come.

"Well, well," said Dan to himself, "I guess there is but one thing to do and that is to go into the valley and see what I'll find there." So he started off down the slope. Soon he entered a corn patch. As he neared the middle of it he was joined by a breeze that rustled the long leaves until they fairly sang at the touch of it. It was a soft, murmuring tune, with a gay little quirk, and so filled with happiness that Dan soon found himself singing a song of his own. How long he might have sung there is no way of knowing, for while he was still in the midst of the melody, he felt a sharp tugging at the great ruffled collar that circled his neck. Thinking the collar had caught upon something, he turned to see what it was. And there, holding to a cornstalk while he jerked at the edge of the ruff, was a most indignant mouse!

"So! I've finally brought you to a halt," squeaked the stranger. "Didn't you hear me shouting at you when you entered the corn field? You clumsy fellow—you almost stepped on my sentry box!"

Dan thought he had never before seen quite such a mouse. Not that his face was unlike that of other mice, but

because of the dress that he wore. This consisted of a jaunty cap with a plume in it, a red coat adorned with two rows of tiny brass buttons, and trousers that were braided with gold stripes down the sides. Around his waist ran a belt and from this hung a sword.

"Now who are you and what do you want," demanded the mouse in conclusion.

"Why, I'm Diggeldy Dan, and I—"

"That means nothing to me," interrupted the other, "so I shall have to ask you to leave here at once."

"But—"

"But, nothing," returned the mouse. "Begone, I say, or I shall summon the guard without more ado."

Then Dan suddenly remembered what the Pretty Lady had told him.

"Ah," he hastened to say, "I almost forgot." And bending over he whispered, "Dickory Dock."

"Well, now, that's different," cried the mouse in the friendliest tone imaginable, "but why in the world didn't you say that in the first place?"

"I'll confess I just didn't think," answered Dan, "The Pretty Lady told me to repeat the words to whomever I met; but you see—well, I guess I hardly expected to—"

"To be challenged by a mere little mouse," supplied the guard as he sent forth a tiny but none the less merry laugh.

"And I was also told to watch where I stepped," added Dan. "I hope I didn't harm the sentry box of which you spoke."

"Not a speck. But tell me what you are and what we may have the honor of doing for you?"

So Dan did.

"Hum," mused the mouse, "I'm sure I don't know whether we can supply any sort of a story but I assure you we will be most happy to serve you and the animals of Spangleland in any way possible. As for myself, I will be delighted to escort you, for I think I hear the relief guard coming this way now. Hi! down there!" he called, as if speaking to some one at the foot of the cornstalks, "that you, Skipper! All right—thought I knew your step. A quiet watch to you. I'm off to accompany a friend down the valley."

Then, turning to Dan, he added, "You walk right along and I'll just hop from stalk to stalk until we get out of the corn patch."

"I'll go slowly," Dan assured him.

"Oh, as to that, you may run if you wish. You see we of the Jumping Dragons pride ourselves on our ability to go long distances in a very little time."

Nevertheless they proceeded leisurely, chatting as they descended. Beader—for such proved to be the name of Dan's escort—explained many things as they went and was just on the point of answering Dan's question about the thing that looked so much like a grandfather's clock, when they reached the foot of the valley.

"Here," said the mouse, "we enter the town proper. And," he added, making a very low bow, "Beader takes pride in being the first to welcome you to the Valley of Tick Tock."

"What an odd name!" exclaimed

Dan. "Why do you call it that?" "Listen a moment and you shall hear," replied Beader.

So Dan hearkened. And out of the silence there came a slow and very measured and, with all, a very musical sound. It was as if an ocean were not far away or a brook had come to make its home near the trees. But, unlike the boom of the surf or the song of a stream, this strange, voice played a much different tune. Indeed, as Dan listened, he could plainly hear it say—"Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock!"

"Now," Beader broke in, "if you will be careful as to where you step and follow me closely, we will soon be in the main part of the town."

Thus, he of the Jumping Dragons leaping in advance—his red coat a bright splotch in the moonlight—Dan followed him, wonderingly.

Sliding Down Straw Stacks

There is no end of fun for boys to have on a straw stack. You have to find a place where a threshing machine has been threshing grain and has left a great yellow pile of straw, almost like a mountain in the stubble field. Then you take some pieces of cord and tie your shirt tightly around your neck, so that the chaff and straw will not go down your neck, because it is not very easy to get it out. Then the climb to the top of the straw stack begins. It takes quite a while because the straw is loose and sometimes you slip back almost as far as you go ahead, with the straw tumbling down all around you besides.

Elmer and Jerry climbed up a stack like this one day and when they reached the top they could see a long way in all directions. There was their old swimming pool and the top of Jerry's house away off, and the road that went out to the lake.

"Come on now, Jerry," said Elmer. "Let's have some fun and jump off. Stop looking all around the country. More fun jumping." Jerry agreed and began tying binder twine around his shirt collar and the bottoms of his pants legs. Elmer had already done this, so the boys were ready.

Jumping off a straw stack into the straw farther down is like jumping into a feather bed, just as soft and easy as can be. And when Jerry and Elmer jumped they landed almost together, and a great pile of straw came tumbling after them up to the shoulders, all clean and fresh and dry smelling. After they had sat a while at the bottom of the stack where they landed, they began climbing to the top again for another jump. Sometimes when they were sitting on top getting ready to leap off, a whole and down they would go to the bottom. This was even more fun than jumping.

Another way to play on a straw stack is to find one which is just being made by the threshing machine. Then it is a good game to sit on the top or near the top and let the straw coming out of the blower of the thrasher rain down and start to cover you up. When you are nearly covered, then jump up quickly and the straw will fly in all directions.

THE HOME FORUM

D'ri Maps the Route

We got our bearings, a pair of boots for D'ri, and a hearty meal in the cabin of a settler. The good man was unfamiliar with the upper shore, and we got no help in our mystery. Starting west, in the woods, on our way to the harbor, we stopped here and there to listen, but heard only wood thrush and partridge—the life and drum of nature. That other music had gone out of hearing. We had no compass, but D'ri knew the forest as a crow knows the air. He knew the language of the trees and the brooks. The feel of the bark and what he called "the lean of the timber" told him which way was south. River and stream had a way of telling him whence they had come and where they were going, but he had no understanding of a map. I remember, after we had come to the harbor at dusk and told our story, the general asked him to indicate our landing place and our journey home on a big map at headquarters. D'ri studied the map a brief while. There was a look of embarrassment on his sober face.

"Seems so we come ashore 'bout here," said he, dropping the middle finger of his right hand in the vicinity of Quebec. "Then we traveled aw-a-way over 'n this 'ere direction." With that illuminating remark he had slid his finger over some two hundred leagues of country from Quebec to Michigan.

They met us with honest joy and no little surprise that evening as we came into camp. Ten of our comrades had returned, but as for ourselves, they thought us in for a long stay.—Irving Bacheller in "D'ri and I."

A Summer's Day

Morning
The shrill cock's clarion the blue welkin fills.
The top-boughs carol with the songster's prayer;
The jovial sun winds up the eastern hills.
Waving sweet odors from his yellow hair.
Soft murmur pebbly rills at stilly dawn;
The nestling breezes plume their dew-bent wings;
Loudly the watch dog wakes the people lawn.
While stroke on stroke the woodman's echo rings.
Gray mists now drizzle from the smoky rocks;
The humming bees swarm out in busy mood;
The herdman drives a-field his kine and flocks.
And matron hens 'cluck out their cawing brood.
Nature in youthful dishabille appears,
And returning smile dispels her nightly tears.
—Henry C. Knight.

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Three Famous Frenchmen

One November evening in Paris, in the year 1904, when the delegates of the Scandinavian Parliaments were invited to an entertainment at the residence of M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where an opportunity was given them to see something of upper-class society, including the diplomatic corps, with its elegant and beautifully dressed ladies, I went, instead of accompanying them to this attractive sight, to the Trocadero, where on the same evening, at the invitation of the Socialist party, three of the foremost men of France were to address a large meeting.

The hall had long been filled; but a seat had been kindly reserved for me, which, being on the platform beside the speakers, enabled me at a glance to view the six thousand human beings who crowded the floor of the enormous and beautiful building, and its galleries to the very roof. The hall is built like a huge theater with the stage on a level with the dress circle. The audience, which had arrived early, sat in eager expectation. The three speakers were Francis de Pressensé, Jean Jaurès, and Anatole France—the most strictly upright politician, the most eloquent orator, and the greatest writer of the France of today.

Francis de Pressensé's speech was distinguished by its simple, noble power. It was Huguenot oratory. He holds himself straight and still, speaks without a gesture, without an appeal to his audience, except that of his assertions to their sense of right. He communicates fact after fact and explains them. His command of language is so great that he has never to search for words, however quickly he speaks, and never hurriedly flings it from him. In contrast to the usual custom of French orators, he makes not the slightest pause when he has said something particularly effective and applause breaks forth. He allows no time for the applause, but he speaks on without a movement or a break, seemingly unconscious of it. When the time came for Jaurès to speak part of the platform was cleared, because he required its full length.

He has a voice like the trumpet. As soon as he opened his mouth its metallic clang made the windows in the roof of the hall ring. He does not use it with much skill, does not even moderate it to begin with, employs no crescendo or diminuendo, but is from the first to the last moment in all ardor and passion. Hence even in a hall which holds six thousand persons his voice seems too strong, and not unreasonably produces a disturbing resonance. He would be heard better if he spared himself more.

In his improvisations he is unable to keep himself in check. He goes on too long. Up and down, up and down in front of one marches the short, broad-shouldered, strongly-built figure, large-limbed, thick-necked, with a round head and handsome bearded face. Beside him Francis de Pressensé looked like stag and horse beside a bull.

France did not really speak, but read, as he says does—perhaps because, as writer, he has too much tenderness for each sentence he has composed to deliver it up to the chance of the moment. His style, which does not permit of a word being omitted or transposed, is ironical; but the irony every here and there gives way to earnestness, which is the more effective for its rarity. And this style meets with approval; in all its subtlety it provokes laughter and carries conviction. He relates what has happened, interjects a point of interrogation—and his hearers smile; a point of exclamation—and they are compelled to reflect. He inserts parenthesis, and between its curves one catches a glimpse of all the stupidity and insolence standing outside of them.—From "Anatole France," by George Brandes.

Newspaper Freedom

In those days newspaper independence was little known; Mr. Greeley was willing to play bottle-holder to Mr. Seward, Mr. Prentice to Mr. Clay, James Gordon Bennett, the elder, and later his son, James Gordon Bennett, the younger, challenged this kind of servility. The Herald stood at the outset of its career manfully in the face of unspeakable obloquy against it. The public understood it and rose to it. The time came when the elder Bennett was to attain official as well as popular recognition. Mr. Lincoln offered him the French mission and Mr. Bennett declined it. He was rich and famous, and to another it might have seemed a kind of crowning glory. To him it seemed only a coming down—a badge of servitude—a lowering of the flag of independent journalism under which, and under which alone, he had fought all his life.

Charles A. Dana was not far behind the Bennetts in his independence. He well knew what parties and politicians are. The most scholarly and accomplished of American journalists, he made the Sun "shine for all," and, during the years of his active management, a most prosperous property. It happened that whilst I was penny-a-lining in New York I took a piece of space work—not very common in those days—to the Tribune and received a few dollars for it. Ten years later, meeting Mr. Dana at dinner, I recalled the circumstance, and thenceforward we became the best of friends. Twice indeed we had runabouts together in foreign lands. His house in town, and the island home called Dorchester, which he had made for himself, might not inaptly be described



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum
"Hesdin, France," by Muirhead Bone

Muirhead Bone

as very shrines of hospitality and art, the master of the house a virtuoso in music and painting no less than in letters. One might meet under his roof the most diverse people, but always interesting and agreeable people. Perhaps at times he carried his aversions a little too far. But he had reasons for them; and a man of robust temperament and habit, it was not in him to sit down under an injury, or fancied injury. I never knew a more efficient journalist. What he did not know about a newspaper, was scarcely worth knowing.

In my day journalism has made great strides. It has become a recognized profession. Schools of special training are springing up here and there. Several of the universities have each its college of journalism. The tendency to discredit these, which was general and pronounced at the start, lowers its tone and grows less confident.

Assuredly there is room for special training toward the making of an editor. Too often the newspaper subaltern obtaining promotion through aptitudes peculiarly his own, has failed to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge of his art. He has been too busy seeking "scops" and doing "stunts" to concern himself about perspectives, causes and effects, probable impressions and consequences, or even to master the technical details which make such a difference in the preparation of matter intended for publication and popular perusal. The School of Journalism may not be always able to give him the useful instruction. But it can set him in the right direction and better prepare him to think and act for himself.—Henry Watterson in "Marse Henry" and Autobiography.

Hawthorne

Dumas called himself a dramatic poet; Hawthorne claimed to be writer of fiction. Both were about equally near the truth. Hawthorne invented so much fiction as should serve to illustrate his doctrines; and he invented it for that purpose. It held a secondary rank in his thoughts and in his affections, though it is probable that he was not aware of the fact. He was, indeed, not a dramatic poet, not a novelist, not a historian; he was a moralist, a philosophic moralist, calling upon history, fiction, and poetry to illuminate and enforce his tenets. As an ingenious moral philosopher and essayist, rendering his teachings impressive by the use of fables more or less elaborate, he may well take rank with the most elegant and accomplished writers of his class.—J. C. Heywood.

June Flowers

I bring you tall day-lilies,
Milkweed and hose-in-hose,
Red buds of amaryllis,
And lilac gipsy-rose.
I bring you red dead-nettle,
That every hedgerow knows,
Mallow of softest petal,
And hose-in-hose.
—From "June" in Aquamarines, by Nora Chesson.

A Norfolk Ditty

Some of the best work of Muirhead Bone, the Scottish etcher and painter, was done in France, where he found plenty of opportunity to use to the full the resources of his imagination, which served him well when allowed free play. His landscapes are distinguished by a frank simplicity which is very attractive and, as one critic has described it, "full of subtle intensive force." He deals with architectural landscape also very frankly, but is at his best when he allows fancy a light rein. He delights in light and shadow, and clothes a weather effect or a night scene in soft airs and nuances most romantic. An example of some of his work in France is given here.

Muirhead Bone's reputation as an etcher goes back some years to the time when a large exhibition of his work was shown at a one-man show in London. The excellence of the showing came, perhaps, as a surprise to many frequenters of galleries, but not to the inner circle of artists who had been associated more closely with him and were familiar with the progress he had been making. He specializes in the dry point and his choice of subjects covers a wide range. Campbell Dodgson writes of him: "Muirhead was brought up to be an architect, and he owes to that apprenticeship the thorough knowledge of construction, the extraordinary eye for significant detail, and the sureness of hand, whether in the finished or the summary drawing, which no etcher could acquire who should approach architecture merely from the outside. For him, however, drawing soon came to be of paramount interest, and he relinquished all thought of practicing architecture as a profession. His first experiments in the production of prints were made in lithography, but merely for temporary and utilitarian purposes. A poster for a Burns exhibition held in 1896 is in existence."

There was no horse sent for John, but he was obliged to ride in an uncomfortable manner before the serving man who was sent to fetch him; children, and especially younger sons, being treated as little better than servants, and they were indeed often tyrannized over by the latter. When he reached Westacre, he was told his father was in one of the rooms in the new wing of the house, and on entering, he found him in company with three other persons. One of these was the newly appointed curate of the Church, whom Johnny had never yet seen; the other was a fine, handsomely dressed man, with a lofty high-bred look, and in the window was a beautiful boy of about John's own age in the costly dress of a page. Inglesant knew that this must be his brother Eustace; and after humbly receiving his father's rather cold greeting, he hastened to embrace him, and he returned the greeting with warmth. But his father immediately presented him to the gentleman who stood by him; telling him that this gentleman would probably spend some time at Westacre, and that it was chiefly that he should attend him, that

A Mere Country Lad

he had sent for him home; charging him, at the same time, to serve and obey him implicitly, as he would his father or the King.
"He is a mere country lad," he said, "very different from his brother; but he is young, and may be useful in after days."
The gentleman looked at Johnny kindly, with a peculiar expression which the boy had never before seen, penetrating and alluring at the same time.
"He is, as you say, Esquire, a country lad, and wants the fine clothes of my friend the page, nevertheless he is a gallant and gentle boy, and were he attired as finely, would not shame you, Mr. Inglesant, more than he does. And I warrant," he continued, "this one is good at his books."
And sitting down, he drew Johnny on his knee, and taking from his pocket a small book, he said: "Here, my friend, let us see how you can read in this."

It was the Phædo of Plato, which Johnny knew nearly by heart, and he immediately began, with almost breathless rapidity, to construe with, here and there, considerable freedom, till the gentleman stopped him with a laugh. "Gently, gently, my friend, I saw you were a scholar, but not that you were a complete Platonist! I fear your master is one who looks more to the divine sense than to the grammar! . . . and letting Johnny go, he turned to his father, saying, in an undertone, which, however, the boy hears, "The lad is apt indeed! more so than any of us could have dreamt; no fitter soil I could wager, we could have found in England!"—From "John Inglesant," by J. Henry Shorthouse.

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A Norfolk Ditty

A way by no man trodden,
Though any man may take,
Leads from the world to Loddon,
Not easy to mistake;

The narrow Chet,
Sweet rivulet,
Will float you up to Loddon. . . .

You make for Reedham ferry,
You leave the Yare astern;
Perchance a quanting wherry
May show the hidden turn;
Any craft that so you meet
Is surely bound for Loddon.
So check your sheet and dream a bit
And look ahead for Loddon.

The gentle Chet,
Fair rivulet,
Will lead you into Loddon.

They tell me there be other roads
Run all the way to Loddon;
By plodding men with heavy loads
And noisy feet betridden:
If I should meet those dusty men
And see the sign "To Loddon,"
I'd turn me round about again
And leave the road untrodden.
But give me Chet,
Delightful rivulet,
To float me back to Loddon.
—John Brainerd Capper.

Dissension

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
AFTER centuries of considering evil as real as good, the human so-called mind has built up for its use a vocabulary to express evil, a large portion of which the "man in the street" today stands in awe of and certain words of which he uses only with bated breath and in the most extreme circumstances. It is the joyous freedom of the student of Christian Science, however, to turn the light of metaphysical definition upon such words, and thus to restore them to their rightful place as means to express in language the infinite spiritual idea.

One of these words that is fallen into disrepute through attempted material pollution of the idea behind it is dissension, which, according to Webster, means "disagreement; breach of union"; also "discord, quarrel," the latter being obviously the derived meaning, induced from countless human reactions to a certain class of circumstances. The Latin origin of the word is dis—opposed, plus sentire—to feel, indicating a possible attitude of opposition, in which there is nothing inherently wrong. The human mind, however, cherishing its flimsy pretense to omnipotence, reasons that the only opposition is opposition to itself, of which the result is inevitably "discord; quarrel." It was this result that Christ Jesus described when he said: "If a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand."

But the human mind, not being omnipotent, nor even potent, but simply the supposititious opposite of omnipotence, divine Mind, cannot really define any term, and therefore the word dissension need not be kept on the black list because of any mortal law about it. Even in Webster's first definition is "disagreement; breach of union," which may be completely dissociated from any false sense of quarrel or strife. The rightness or wrongness of any disagreement or breach depends wholly on the worthiness or unworthiness of the object that prompts it. Thus, when he refuses to be party to the false conclusion that 2+2=5, the mathematician is not looked upon as ill-humored or contentious, even though he be a child declaring the right in face of a dozing ancient asleep on his first rule. The mathematician accepts no tradition, no custom about two times two. He works it out for himself. He knows where he stands, and because he knows, he holds his ground. He disagrees with the error of statement, and is free. Or, if for the moment he seems to be prey to an erroneous conclusion, he thinks out the problem again, replaces the mistake with the correct statement and proceeds "as if nothing had happened," which it has not. He breaks a seeming union with a false position; he dissents, but he is not considered quarrelsome therefore.

Between the mathematician and the metaphysician there is an analogy as exact as any analogy can be. Both can work deductively, from a fixed basis, to solve a specific problem. As the mathematician, so the metaphysician knows his Principle and knowing, cannot deviate from the application of it and of it alone. Absolute accuracy of expression is his rule, for he has but one course to take, one way to walk, one work to do, in following that divine One which is All. The metaphysician works, however, also by induction but this does not interfere with the analogy. He has his guideposts in the Scriptures and their "Key," "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. With these he need be entangled in no tradition or custom, which is but the limitation that mortal mind would set against spiritual progress. Instead, his duty is clear, to disagree with such pretended entanglements; to break for himself any seeming union with them; literally to dissent from error of thought, statement and action, wherever and however expressed.

Now in exercising this duty to dissent from evil when evil is expressed in its repulsive forms, there is no particular difficulty. When evil takes those aggravated forms of disease and sin that constitute the pains of sense, the problem presents itself clearly and the solution is thereby revealed. But where the pleasures of sense enter, there the rarest obedience to Principle is requisite in order to meet and vanquish the foe. The false argument may be manifested as a painless, inoffensive, physical defect; it may appear as a false relationship, temporarily pleasant; it may be a somnambulism masquerading as peaceful Christian fellowship. Whatever its cloak, that constitutes no disguise. The student of Christian Science, knowing his Principle, recognizes its application to each specific case, disagrees with human so-called law, breaks any seeming union with material means and methods. In the fullest meaning of that word, he dissents from all that is unlike God and His idea. His opposition is affirmative; he replaces evil with good, as Mrs. Eddy teaches on page 495 of Science and Health: "Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." Such positive insistence on compliance with Principle is of course distasteful to mortal mind, which, fearing its annihilation, will argue that such dissension breeds quarrel and discord where there should be peace. But the student of this Science heeds the cry of "Peace, peace; when there is no peace," only to replace it with the words of prophecy: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn"

it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him." Relying on which, he does his work and stands an untroubled on-looker at the overturning of evil of every sort. He knows that really nothing is happening, for there is no overturning of God's kingdom. That is stable because it is infinite and could not be turned in or to any place excluded from the presence and power of God.

To dissent, then, from that whose right is not, is simply and surely to stand on God's side, where one is a majority, because oneness is all there is, and where instant realization of this truth vanquishes the foe and restores the friendliness of God's idea.

The Water-Cress Seller

Who'll buy my water cress? fresh and cool—

Gathered at dawn in a crystal pool—
Near the river a-glimmer
With quiver and shimmer—
Come, buy my water cress, fresh and cool!

There—where the moor-hen builds her nest,

And the heron skims low on his stately way.

Where green flags rock on a lake of gold,
And fields of forget-me-not buds unfold—

Near the river a-glimmer
With quiver and shimmer—
'Twas gathered at dawn in a crystal pool—

Water cress, water cress, fresh and cool!

Who'll buy my water cress, fresh and cool?

Our House

But the best of a house is that it has an outside personality as well as an inside one. Nobody, not even himself, could admire a man's flat from the street; nobody could look up and say, "What very delightful people must live behind those third-floor windows." Here it is different. Any of you may find himself some day in our quiet street, and stop a moment to look at our house; at the blue door with its jolly knocker, at the little trees in their blue tubs standing within a ring of blue posts linked by chains, at the bright-colored curtains. You may like it, but we shall be watching you from one of the windows, and telling each other that you do. In any case, we have the pleasure of looking at ourselves, and feeling that we are contributing something to London, whether for better or for worse. We are part of a street now, and can take pride in that street. Before, we were only part of a big unmanageable building.—From "Not That It Matters," by A. A. Milne.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Saloon Shows Its Hand

THE ruling passion of the saloon sympathizers appears to be as strong in the hour of the saloon's extremity in the United States as in those days, before prohibition came, when the liquor interests were more or less influential in the councils of the great political parties. So it causes little, if any, surprise to hear reports that in the present national campaign outlawed saloon-keepers, ready, as ever, to violate the law in an effort to further the interests of those whom they regard as their friends, have defied federal and state authority in seeking to promote the candidacy of one from whom they may possibly ask future favors. Of course, it is inconceivable that the scattered and decimated legions of saloon-keepers and brewers hope to be able to nominate or elect an avowed champion of their discredited cause. Certainly they can have no such expectation. But it is, perhaps, quite probable that this activity, manifested at an admittedly opportune time, when the results of primary elections, trial ballots, and straw votes are being carefully regarded and analyzed, is due solely to a determination to make it appear that the saloon, as an institution, is not extinct.

As a matter of fact, the saloon is every bit as powerful today as it ever was, so far as political, industrial, and social potency is concerned. The saloon never was a real power in politics. It dominated in certain political circles, and possibly, at times, in one or the other of the great political parties, through the fear it inspired, through its system of blackmail, and because of its willingness to do the unethical and reprehensible things which are sometimes done in the name of politics. No constructive political leader, it is safe to say, and no really astute political "boss," especially in late years, has labored under any delusions concerning the boasted power of the saloon. It has often been the effort of politicians to enlist the support of the saloon vote, simply because the vote is colonized and delivered according to orders. There have been successes gained through the support of this vote. This cannot be denied. But it is a truth which those not allied with the saloon influence should remember, that every victory thus scored by the saloon vote can be traced directly to the default of enemies of the saloon, who failed to go to the polls and do their duty.

Impotent though this outlawed and discredited element may be, there are indications, such as those disclosed in the course of the senatorial investigation of campaign expenditures, that wherever possible this colonized and labeled vote is to be delivered to the most favored bidders in the forthcoming national elections. The recent effort to make it appear that the vote was solidified was undertaken, quite clearly, for its possible effect upon the national conventions. A desperate effort is, apparently, planned to compel the adoption of a wet plank by the San Francisco convention. Rumors have been put in circulation that William Jennings Bryan, in an effort to defeat the Administration's League of Nations program, is ready to grant concessions to the advocates of nullification of the national prohibition amendment and the Volstead law. A synopsis of the Democratic platform can, of course, be much more safely and intelligently written after the convention than now, but it seems a safe guess that Mr. Bryan, whatever may be the emergency as he sees it, will never surrender an inch of reclaimed territory to the saloon.

The representatives of the liquor interests realize the prestige which a national platform declaration would lend to their campaign of nullification, and they are evidently determined to do everything possible to gain this advantage. But it should not be forgotten that their real fight is not going to be waged in San Francisco, or even in the presidential campaign which will follow the conventions. The effort is apparently to be to elect representatives in Congress and in the state legislatures who will favor nullification. The determination of the saloon and brewery supporters is to repeal the enforcement code, and they hope to gain control of enough congressional and legislative votes to bring about this end. It is an idle and vain assurance to suppose that the solid vote of the saloon influence will not be cast in support of those candidates for public office who are willing to carry the banner of the liquor legions, and it is equally foolish to suppose that possibly a very large proportion of the Labor vote of the country, in sympathy with the declared opposition of certain influential leaders, will not be cast solidly for nullification. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for instance, has asserted that the union Labor vote in the United States is approximately 5,000,000, and that in the coming elections the effort will be to elect those candidates of the major political parties who are in sympathy with Labor's demands. Mr. Gompers is opposed to prohibition. Whether or not he can, if he so attempts, influence the Labor vote to support those particular candidates who are in sympathy with the nullificationists, remains to be seen. It is to be presumed that there are millions of laboring men in the United States who, emancipated from the saloon influence, will never lend their support to any effort to restore that influence. There would seem to be nothing more incongruous than an alliance between the workingman and the saloon, and yet it is apparent that some quite sagacious leaders, economic and political, are certain that such an alliance does exist.

The situation as it presents itself is one in which it is clearly the duty of every voter to seek to prevent, first of all, the nomination of any candidate friendly to the saloon or committed to any nullification measure, and, second, to defeat at the polls any such candidate who seeks election, either as a partisan or as an independent. The saloon has shown its hand, possibly a little too soon to prevent a timely exposure of its hopes and purposes.

Arbitration in New Zealand

THE situation which at the present time obtains in New Zealand, in regard to arbitration in labor disputes, cannot be described as satisfactory. Twenty-five years ago, when the Dominion first passed its Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the new measure was hailed by Labor everywhere as a kind of prelude to the industrial millennium, and New Zealand was enthusiastically described as "the land without strikes." The new act did not actually compel arbitration, but it offered many inducements to the trade union to register under its provisions, and, once registered, the union was bound by the decisions of the Arbitration Court, which had power to fine and even imprison defaulting employers or trade unionists.

At first, as has been said, Labor was full of enthusiasm over the new measure, and this enthusiasm continued unabated as long as the court was engaged, as it was almost necessarily at first, in improving the conditions of Labor, raising wages, shortening hours, and generally bringing the whole industrial system into better accord with what was equitable. There came a time, however, when, the obviously just demands of Labor being satisfied, the questions coming before the court were of a more debatable nature. The court would, on occasion, decline to grant the demands of Labor, and, after a time, the attitude of Labor toward the Arbitration Act began to change rapidly. The unions looked longingly toward their former weapon, the strike, and in some instances they canceled their registration under the Arbitration Act and had recourse to the old, unworthy methods.

It was then that the inherent weakness of the Arbitration Act was discovered. It possessed no really effective instrument of compulsion. Small fines, runs on account of the matter, imposed on unions or members of unions were mere irritants; large fines could not be collected, and public opinion would not tolerate the imprisonment of workers on a large scale for pressing industrial demands. Such is the position at the present time. Some of the more powerful unions have canceled their registration under the Arbitration Act, and are resorting to the strike rather than to the court. The kind of strike, moreover, which appears to find most favor is not the straightforward method of "down tools," but that method, far more difficult to contend with, known as "go slow." A notable instance is that of the miners' strike, which, after lasting over six months, and causing a serious shortage of coal, was finally settled, not by the Arbitration Court, but by the personal intervention of the Premier. In this strike the miners "went slow." They stuck to their jobs, drew their pay, but managed to reduce the output to about one-third of the amount normally secured.

Thus it is evident that the Arbitration Act, as it stands at the present time, is largely shorn of its value. It is true that large numbers of trade disputes are still settled in the Arbitration Court, but, as long as the trade unions feel themselves at liberty, in the event of the court's decision not satisfying them, to resort to the strike, after all, the situation is almost as unstable as if no arbitration court or act existed. All this, however, is very far from being an argument in favor of the abolition of arbitration. Arbitration is, quite obviously, the one way in which all labor disputes must ultimately be settled. It is, however, an argument in favor of a drastic revision of the law.

Duke of Devonshire Speaks on Canada

DISCUSSING the question of emigration with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, some years ago, a well-known Australian statesman insisted that Australia offered golden opportunities to every one who came out to her willing to work. "But," he added with picturesque forcefulness, "Australia is no place for the man whose highest ambition is to prop up a lamp post." In a recent statement, made by the Duke of Devonshire, dealing with the future of Canada, much the same view was maintained in regard to that country. Canada, the Duke said, was a kind mother to those who were prepared to trust her and put their hearts into their work. But it was of no use for anyone to go to Canada who did not intend to put his heart into his work.

The Duke was addressing an English audience at the time, shortly before his recent return to the Dominion, and it was particularly welcome to note the accuracy with which the Canadian Governor-General had caught the Dominion viewpoint, and the ability with which he was able to present it to his audience. He declared himself an optimist where Canada was concerned, and insisted that nothing could make him anything else. But, he said in effect, it was very urgently necessary that those who had not visited Canada should endeavor to form some just idea of what the Canadian problem meant, for one of the great blessings which must flow to them in the future was that Englishmen and Canadians should know each other better.

The Duke clearly recognized the difficulties in the way of such a better understanding, not the least of them, of course, being the enormous difference in size between the two countries. As the Governor-General well pointed out, the Englishman, and especially perhaps the Londoner, has to remember that within a radius of seven miles of Charing Cross there is a population greater than in the whole of Canada. Only those who have some personal knowledge of both countries can fully appreciate what this means. Thus it is not easy to take a main-line railway journey in Great Britain which will occupy more than twelve or fifteen hours, at the most; whilst the coast-to-coast journey in Canada will take from five to six days. The metropolitan district of London, with its population equal to that of the whole Dominion, could well be crossed by train in half an hour.

This is only one of many differences which go to the making of the Canadian outlook, but it is a difference which, like all the others, will reward careful study. The Duke of Devonshire recognized, of course, that, as far as this better understanding is concerned, the advantage, for the moment, might seem to rest with the Canadians. Hundreds and thousands of Canadian soldiers visited England during the war, and learned, on the spot, to appreciate the English standpoint. Nevertheless, the

instruction was really entirely mutual, and his audience, it may be ventured, fully appreciated the force of the statement when the Duke of Devonshire asked them to believe that what the Canadians had done for the British Commonwealth in the war, they were anxious to do for it in time of peace.

Maine's Centennial Celebration

OF COURSE one can hardly imagine, at this time in the history of the State of Maine, that there ever was a period before the discovery of the Penobscot River. Yet the record, probably sufficiently authenticated, is that this river was discovered in the year 1525, some thirty years after John Cabot, the explorer, visited what is now known as the coast of Maine. It was not until the year 1567, however, that the interior of the territory now embraced within the boundaries of the Commonwealth was even partially explored by white men. The record shows but few happenings, even along the great coast line, between the date of Cabot's visit and the inquisitive explorations of the survivors of Sir John Hawkins' second expedition; but thereafter the high points which indicate incidents worthy of record appear more frequently. The people who call Maine their home today, as well as those who have lived there previously, will no doubt explain this increasing necessity of extending the chronicle by the simple and convincing statement that, as soon as the beauties and natural resources of the territory were discovered, colonization followed as a matter of course. This irresistible call of the Maine woods, rivers, and lakes seems to have been answered then, as it has been answered throughout the years since, down to the present year, which marks the one hundredth of Maine's statehood, and as it will no doubt be answered always. It was but a few years, comparatively, after the first explorers had penetrated the interior of the territory that the establishment of colonies and trading posts began, and Maine is justly proud in reminding students of history, and all other inquirers, that the first settlement, north of Florida, in what is now the United States, was within the borders of the present Pine Tree State. But long years of eventful and strenuous activity lie between these earlier happenings and the admission of Maine as a separate state of the Union.

From present indications there is no intention of observing this centennial year of Maine simply casually, but an intention, rather, of making the occasion a summer-long event. In the city of Portland, for instance, the official state celebrations will be held from June 28 to July 5, while in the same city, throughout the summer months, the State's industrial, commercial, and agricultural exposition will be open to visitors and home-comers. The city of Portland, in serving as host during these celebrations, is, it would seem, acting for the people of the whole State. There is no sectionalism in Maine, no divided sentiment, and there are no rivalries. There seems to have been such lavish distribution of resources and natural advantages, and such a diversity of them, that each section rightfully claims to be extraordinary because of some peculiar attraction. Maine wants the people everywhere to come and see and enjoy its beauties, and observe its progress. The invitation is general enough to include the casual tourist, the summer vacationist, and the prospective investor, as well as the thousands of sons and daughters who have gone out from the home state to take their part in doing the world's work.

That Disconcerting Sugar of the Fir

THESE are the days when all sorts of things which one has been accustomed to think of as fixed, established, settled, in a particular place or relationship, are showing a disturbing tendency to become unfixed. There is maple sugar, for example. Everybody in the United States has known, for years and years, that maple sugar comes from the snow country, from the states located well to the north, close under the Canadian boundary, like the New England group, and Michigan. How disconcerting, then, to find the tree experts talking of maple sugar from the southern states, like North Carolina and Tennessee, sure that tons and tons of amber sweetness could be produced there, as readily as it is produced farther north, if only people would tap the trees and boil down the sap! And although everybody has felt certain, too, that maples are the real sugar trees of North America, here comes now that Canadian botanist from Vancouver declaring that the fir tree also is a sugar producer; moreover, that the fir goes the maple one better by giving off sugar ready-made, as it were, or crystallized, instead of merely yielding a sweet sap. True, the magnificent Douglas fir of some of the dry and sunny hillsides of British Columbia is supposed to be the only fir that has ever undertaken to rival the sugar maples, and the Douglas fir sugar is so limited in quantity that the most desirable extract from it is priced at about \$66 a pound, according to a Montana forest service bulletin. But nevertheless its existence has been known to the Indians of the Province since before the coming of the white man, and the British Columbian Indians are thus entitled to the distinction of having long been the users of a white sugar that is less plentiful and more expensive than the ordinary grades of cane and beet sugar have ever been, even in the heyday of sugar shortage and profiteering.

The curious thing about this fir sugar is that white men have passed it by until now. In fact, some of the old residents, even in the face of the botanist's assertions, protest that there is nothing to it. They have known all along, for sixty years past, that little globules of sweetness were to be found on some of the Douglas firs; but they hold the notion that there is any such amount of it as to constitute a sugar supply, even of a limited sort, to be preposterous. They believe it would be well for newcomers to the Province, even though they be professors, to look about a bit before jumping at conclusions. Yet perhaps such objections are merely the natural result of having one's long-standing convictions suddenly uprooted. Sugar is of course sugar, whether it exudes from the leaves and twigs of a Douglas fir tree or crystallizes when maple sap is boiled and stirred. And it is hardly likely that a botanist, with a professional reputation at the University of British Columbia to

sustain, after careful study of the sugar deposits on fir trees, and visits to the places where such trees are growing, would stand sponsor for the stories of fir-tree sugar that have recently been traveling all over the United States and Canada, if the substance referred to were not really sugar and it were not to be found on the fir trees.

The sugar appears on the trees in white masses, he says, ranging from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. The smaller masses form like white drops at the tips of single leaves, and at times several of the leaf tips are caught together in a larger drop. Larger masses spread over the leaves and tiny branches. If you put a small portion of the substance into your mouth, it tastes very sweet indeed; you cannot mistake the flavor. But while at first it assumes a pasty consistency while in the mouth, it rapidly melts away like any other sugar. In ordinary handling it is not sticky, but rather is hard and dry, like coarse flour. It is not to be found on all fir trees, even of the Douglas name. The firs that stand in dense groupings, particularly those on southern and western slopes exposed to wind and rain, are not likely to bear sugar. The Douglas firs that stand on comparatively open areas of the northern and eastern slopes of the dry belt, where they get plenty of sun, are the sugar bearers. They are most numerous up through the Thompson River Valley, westerly from the mouth of the Nicola River, and in the district near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers at Lytton, roughly, between the fiftieth and fifty-first parallels of latitude and the one hundred and twenty-first and the one hundred and twenty-second of longitude.

The botanist has been there, and he knows sugar, even when he finds it on fir trees.

Editorial Notes

THE world-wide cry for greater production is evidently being not only heard but heeded in India, judging from reports which come out of that land. From Cawnpore, for instance, comes the news that the proprietors of mills that are already large are erecting additional huge buildings, and that new enterprises are being inaugurated. This means an increased demand for houses, which results in growing mill settlements. The Municipal Board is planning to erect modern buildings for the public, and the Christians have formed a cooperative society to rent and sell houses to shareholders on land to be secured from the government. At Gwaloli the government has taken forty acres of land for trades schools, where leather work, textile weaving, and electric wiring will be taught. Thus an example of public enterprise is set for communities commonly supposed to be more progressive.

THE delicate instruments invented by Sir Jagadis Bose for his experiments have produced some curious results, and also a good deal of criticism, but he is found to be very disconcerting by his skeptical critics. He takes them seriously. When certain members of the Royal Society of London objected that plant growth, as recorded by his famous crescograph, was not growth at all, and that fiddlestrings "grew" in the same way, Sir Jagadis took them au pied de la lettre, and made experiments with fiddlestrings. He solemnly pronounced, at a lecture at University College, that he had not been able to discover any movement when the fiddlestring had been attached to the crescograph in dry air, and as it had been said that the strings must be watered to make them "grow" he watered them, but instead of growing they contracted, like ordinary pieces of string. It seems, therefore, it was all fiddlesticks about the fiddlestrings.

IT SHOULD be noted that some members of the United States Congress opposed adjournment on the apparently important ground that the national legislature should remain in session and take action on measures of a constructive character. News dispatches confirm the popular impression that one reason why adjournment and not a recess was decided upon, creating an interval in congressional deliberations extending presumably until December, was that many members had individual political contests to attend to "back home." Yet, to the unsophisticated private citizen, it might seem as if the very best way for the legislator to commend himself to his constituents would be to stick to his post and attend to the Nation's admittedly pressing business.

MEMBERS of the Hellenic Society who listened to Mr. A. Hamilton Smith's lecture on the "Life of the Greeks and Romans," as illustrated by objects in the British Museum, had it brought home to them that the Greek or Roman child was very like the child of the present day, and its toys were as familiar as the present nursery treasures. A little lead tray, shown on the lantern screen, made one "furiously to think" it was just one of a diminutive set, and where it was lost, and why it was found, needed a Hans Andersen to relate. The jointed dolls, as well as the characteristic rag doll, looked as if they could hold their own with any modern dolls. As Mr. Macmillan, D. Litt., said, we should remember that these Greeks and Romans were very like ourselves.

THE prestige of the American Federation of Labor promises to expand still further, especially if this great body of workers maintains the reputation for sensible views which it has gained during recent years. Many people had not realized, until President Gompers referred to the subject, upon his arrival in Montreal for the federation's annual convention, the first one ever held in Canada, that the organization extended beyond the borders of the United States. All will agree with Mr. Gompers that "civilization everywhere is in need of the wisest counsels and the wisest action," and at least many will hope to see the fulfillment of his promise that "the trade union movement will contribute its best thought and its best effort."

THE minority, it has been said, is always hardest to convince. Possibly one who might attempt to prove that in the United States, for instance, at the present time, there is a dearth of leaders in both the great political parties would find it difficult to persuade a conspicuous minority that there was even the slightest indication of a shortage.